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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 70-58 (21-13). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 70-57 (21-14). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 73-57 (23-14). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 70-57 (21-14). CHANNEL: Smooth. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 84-57 (29-14). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 88-68 (31-20). Yesterday's temp. 90-78 (32-21).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. Tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Fior.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.40 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	15 Ptas.
Greece	12 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 1.75	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T 5.5
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.75
Israel	1.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.

For Monetary Reform

Shultz Assures 20 On U.S. Flexibility

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, July 30 (WP).—Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz today sought to assure the finance ministers of the rest of the free world that the United States had not been insisting on an "automatic" trigger that would force changes in exchange rates in a reformed world monetary system.

At the first session of a two-day meeting of the Committee of Twenty of the International Monetary Fund, Mr. Shultz and other finance ministers began the process of trying to hammer out some agreement over monetary relationships.



J. H. Witteveen

Sources reported that former Dutch Finance Minister Johannes Hendrikus Witteveen will soon be appointed managing director of the IMF, succeeding Pierre-Paul Schweitzer as chief executive of the 125-nation fund.

The sources said that the United States supports the appointment of Mr. Witteveen, as do finance ministers of the European Economic Community.

Mr. Schweitzer, who fell from favor in Washington monetary circles, is to retire at the end of August.

The Committee of Twenty (C-20) meeting is the first of two ministerial conferences that precedes the IMF's annual meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, in September, when it is hoped that an outline of a totally revamped monetary system will be approved.

French officials welcomed Mr. Shultz's speech as an important "overture" and immediately offered one of their own. But American sources insisted that there was no change in the official U.S. position, which—they said—had never contemplated "automaticity."

Six-Point Plan

What is at stake is this: Last September, Mr. Shultz offered a six-point reform plan that would establish new international rules to force necessary changes in exchange rates.

The key proposal of the Shultz initiative was to consider "disproportionate" gains or losses in monetary reserves as the best single indicator of the need for adjustment of currency relationships.

Thus, if a country were building up reserves too quickly, or losing them too fast, and failed to take other actions, then at some point there would be "a prima facie case" for large revaluations or devaluations," Mr. Shultz said in September.

Although Mr. Shultz explained that other steps could be taken (trade liberalization, increases in untied foreign aid or, in the case of a deficit country, tougher domestic measures to control inflation), most European countries balked at what they insisted was too much of an automatic sys-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Skylab Crew Still Feeling Some Nausea

SPACE CENTER, Houston, July 30 (AP).—The Skylab-2 astronauts, interrupted once during their sleep to repair a tiny leak in their orbiting space station, continued to suffer from motion sickness today and said they would have to take it easy on their work schedule.

Marine Corps Maj. Jack R. Lousma remained the sickest of the three, with Navy Capt. Alan L. Bean and Dr. Owen K. Garriott reporting lesser degrees of stomach queasiness.

Space agency doctors had hoped they would recover completely today so they could complete activation of the space station today, the third day of their planned 59 days aboard the station.

The astronauts already were a day behind schedule, forcing a postponement of a space walk from tomorrow until at least Wednesday.

Later, the astronauts indicated that they probably would not be able to perform the space walk until Thursday.

The crew slept late after being awakened early this morning to track down and stop a tiny gas pressure leak in the station.

Asked by mission control if they had taken any medication, Capt. Bean replied that Maj. Lousma, who vomited Saturday and yesterday, had taken another pill for motion sickness.

"Jack is not feeling too good still," Capt. Bean said. "He was feeling better yesterday, and then getting up this morning he's a little bit slow. So essentially I think he's not going to be working as fast as we'd like him, and I don't think Owen and I are going to be working as fast as we'd like ourselves, either."

The station commander reported, "I'd say Owen is about the same as he was yesterday morning. I'm not as frisky as I was late yesterday, but I feel good and I was able to get down breakfast so at least we got a fighting start there."

Mission control detected a slight leak in the nitrogen-oxygen gas pressurization system in the station about 2 a.m. EDT (0700 GMT). It was not serious enough to wake the crew and it was controlled from the earth by remotely feeding new gas into the system.

But about 7 a.m., Maj. Lousma reported he had been awakened by the sound of the new gas being fed into the system.

All three men got up and started a systematic leak check. They found that the handle on the trash airlock was not properly closed and sealed it tight.

Russia Confirms Summit Meeting

MOSCOW, July 30 (AP).—Communist party leaders of six East European countries and Mongolia met with Soviet party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev today in the Crimea for a summit talk.

The Soviet news agency Tass said the "friendly meeting" opened to discuss questions of further development of cooperation among the countries and topical international problems.

The party leaders of Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Poland, Romania and Mongolia all arrived in the Crimea for "vacations" in the last few days.

Cambodians Claim 1,000 Rebels Slain

PHNOM PENH, July 30 (AP).—The Cambodian military command claims that more than 1,000 insurgents have been killed around Phnom Penh's southern defenses since Friday.

It says U.S. bombing and strafing in support of the Cambodian Army's counterattacks played a major part in the heavy casualties.

There was no confirmation from any other source of the claim, one of the biggest ever made by the Cambodian command. Nor did the government say anything about its own casualties.

But Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency said insurgent forces wiped out 15 tanks and 365 government troops on Highway 3 on Friday.

Col. Am Rong, the Cambodian command's chief spokesman, said about 60 armored personnel carriers were continuing a successful operation to dislodge the Communist-led rebels from the village of Prateah Lang, eight miles south of the capital.

Eight-Hour Battle

He claimed that this force and its American air support killed 400 of the insurgents in an eight-hour battle northwest of the village yesterday. U.S. B-52s, F-111s Phantom and Corsair fighter-bombers accounted for 200 more insurgents south of Kompong Tuol, a village two miles behind the front lines, he said.

The counterattack was intended to outflank a slow rebel advance. The government claimed earlier that more than 400 insurgents were wiped out by air strikes in the initial stages of the operation.

Prateah Lang is the western pivot of the capital's southern defense line and the government has been attempting to sweep behind rein-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Associated Press.

Timothy Bilodeau protesting in Athens street at left and being arrested at right.

Athens Jails American for Urging 'No'

ATHENS, July 30 (AP).—An American citizen has been arrested for publicly campaigning in favor of a "no" vote in yesterday's referendum, an American Embassy spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that Timothy Bilodeau, 23, of Milton, Mass., walked along streets in downtown Athens Saturday with a sandwich board reading, "Remember What You Told the Italians."

Mr. Bilodeau was referring to the Greek government's historic "no" made in response to Mussolini's demand in October, 1940, that the Italian armies be allowed through Greece on their way to North Africa. The Greek Army and people eventually repulsed and defeated the attempted Italian invasion.

The spokesman said Mr. Bilodeau, until last June a teacher at an American college in Athens, was arrested by security police and his sandwich board torn up. Consular officials have visited him in jail and have been informed that Mr. Bilodeau will be expelled from the country.

But Charges of Fraud Are Rampant

Greek Regime Hails Referendum

By Alvin Shuster

ATHENS, July 30 (NYT).—The Greek government today hailed its announced victory in yesterday's referendum, although the results were challenged by many Greeks and charges of fraud were rampant.

Opposition politicians asserted that voters were intimidated and that many returns were incredible. They said they had received hundreds of complaints of wrongdoing by local officials at the polling stations.

The regime denied the charges.

At the same time, it announced that the margin of victory in the referendum on abolishing the monarchy and establishing a republic would be lower than first indicated.

The final results in the "yes or no" poll showed a pro-regime vote of 78.4 percent.

Hard to Believe

"The early figures were showing a margin of victory of over 90 percent and it clearly had to be lower than that to try to gain some credibility," one diplomat said. "They really couldn't leave it too high."

Despite the adjustment downward, diplomats as well as many Greeks found many of the returns hard to believe in view of what is generally regarded as growing discontent over the longevity of the authoritarian regime and unhappiness over soaring inflation.

Dozens of polling stations showed every voter saying "yes," including the home towns of George Papadopoulos and a few other regime leaders.

"You can't get 12 Greeks to agree on anything," one Athenian said. "I don't know how they got whole towns and neighborhoods to agree."

"No people on earth would have voted freely for its rulers at such a high percentage," said Panayotis Canellopoulos, the last elected premier of Greece, who led a group of ousted politicians in urging Greeks to vote "no."

The complete results showed that 4,992,032 Greeks voted, with 3,870,124 in favor and 1,064,300 opposed. The 78.4 percent affirmative vote was considerably lower than the 92 percent reported when Greeks voted in 1968 on the

● Constantine denounces vote. Page 2.

first constitution drafted by the former colonels who seized power here more than six years ago.

Many of the reported "no" votes came as expected in the Athens area where opposition to the government is strong. Preliminary studies showed that in central Athens about 60 percent of the voters cast ballots against the constitutional changes that installed Mr. Papadopoulos as the new republic's first president for a term ending 1981. He was unopposed.

Regime officials made it clear before yesterday's vote—which they viewed as a test of their popularity and a method of enhancing their respectability—that the outcome would not affect their hold on the country. Even with a "no" majority, they said, King Constantine, the deposed and exiled monarch, would not come back, and Mr. Papadopoulos would continue to rule as the self-appointed president of the new republic.

In a brief speech to the nation today, the president dismissed charges of fraud and told Greeks they had voted "under absolute freedom and order." He called the vote "the most genuine and uncoerced expression of the popular will ever given in the entire political history of Greece."

Some of the reported irregularities included the unauthorized presence of police in polling stations, the refusal of local officials to hand voters "no" ballots and the inadequacy of curtains in voting booths. At many other stations, however, observers found voting procedures in order.

The 54-year-old president, a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

In Opening Statement

Haldeman Says Tapes Do Not Support Dean

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP).—H. R. Haldeman, once President Nixon's closest aide, said today he had listened to tape recordings of two crucial meetings in the White House and that they do not support assertions by John W. Dean 3d that the President knew of the Watergate cover-up.

"Certainly Mr. Dean did not advise him of it at the Sept. 15 meeting," said Mr. Haldeman, formerly Mr. Nixon's chief of staff, in a lengthy opening statement read to the Senate Watergate committee. Mr. Dean has said that remarks the President made at a meeting in September, 1972, indicated to him that Mr. Nixon was aware of the cover-up.

Mr. Haldeman said he also listened to the tape of a meeting last March 21, which Mr. Dean said was the occasion when he told Mr. Nixon the entire Watergate story.

He said Mr. Dean gave Mr. Nixon a rundown on the break-in and said no one from the White House was involved, then told the President about funds paid out to defendants for their lawyers and families. Mr. Dean also reported on a blackmail threat from defendant E. Howard Hunt jr. and said it could cost $1 million, he testified.

Mr. Haldeman said the President responded that "there is no problem in raising a million, but it would be wrong." Mr. Dean had testified simply that Mr. Nixon said there would be no problem raising the million.

Mr. Haldeman said Mr. Nixon asked leading questions to try to get Mr. Dean's viewpoint and said "this was often the President's way of doing things."

Full Confidence

Like John D. Ehrlichman, who preceded him as a witness before the committee, Mr. Haldeman insisted that Mr. Nixon would be cleared when the facts are out.

"I have full confidence when the entire truth is known it will be clear to the American people that President Nixon had no knowledge of either the Watergate affair itself or a subsequent cover-up," he said.

"It will be equally clear I had no such knowledge or involvement."

Mr. Haldeman's disclosure that he had heard the tapes of the two meetings was the first indication that anyone but the President has heard a replay. The recordings, made automatically in the President's office, have been the subject of a constitutional argument now before the courts.

"I think it's a strange thing that Mr. Haldeman can hear the tapes but this committee cannot hear them," said Sen. Sam J. Ervin jr., D., N.C., the committee chairman.

Noting that Mr. Haldeman said he had listened to one tape at his home after resigning April 30, Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D., Hawaii, remarked:

"I would think that if a private citizen of the United States can get permission to listen to the tapes in private, at home, the Senate select committee should be able to hear them."

Mr. Haldeman, one of the three or four people in the White House who knew that the recording devices existed, said he heard the March 21 recording last April while he was still chief of staff and the Sept. 15 tape in the early part of July.

"I listened to the March 21 tape in my office at the White House and I listened to the Sept. 15 tape in my residence," Mr. Haldeman said. He said he made notes.

Sen. Joseph M. Montoya, D., N.M., asked who was there when

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Private Hearing Refused

Compromise on Tapes Is Rejected by Nixon

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Rejecting congressional compromise efforts, the White House said today that President Nixon's position remains unchanged against allowing investigators to hear tape recordings of his White House conversations about Watergate.

"The President has made his position clear on this matter," Gerald L. Warren, deputy press secretary, told reporters. "I have nothing further to say."

Sen. Sam J. Ervin jr., D., N.C., and Sen. Howard H. Baker, R., Tenn., chairman and vice-chairman of the Senate Watergate committee, suggested that Mr. Nixon permit them and special prosecutor Archibald Cox to have a private hearing of the tapes, as a compromise to the pursuance of subpoenas to obtain the tapes.

Mr. Warren said the President would speak out on Watergate when the first phase of the panel's hearings is completed. "I can't be specific," Mr. Warren said. "It depends on developments."

Sen. Ervin and Sen. Baker made the compromise proposal during a joint interview Sunday on television.

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., said today that the President would make a statement on Watergate a week or 10 days after the Senate committee ends the current phase of its hearings.

Sen. Scott told newsmen he would not rule out the possibility that Mr. Nixon would make his response at a press conference. He said he has made some recommendations to the President on a suitable forum, but he would not disclose those suggestions.

Stevenson Criticism

Meanwhile, Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson 3d accused Mr. Nixon of breaking his word that the special prosecutor would be given all documentary Watergate evidence.

The Illinois Democrat said Mr. Nixon has changed the rules by denying tape recordings of his conversations to Mr. Cox and by refusing subpoenas to produce them.

Sen. Stevenson said the public may now properly feel Mr. Nixon has something to hide and added:

"I am sickened by the President's disdain for the orderly processes of the law. He does not seem to care about his own solemn assurances. They are made one day and inoperative the next.

"Now the President is clearly obstructing justice. He is covering up the cover-up."

He noted that Mr. Nixon, in his address to the nation April 30, said he was giving Elliot L. Richardson, his newly named attorney general, "absolute authority to make all decisions bearing upon the prosecution of the Watergate case or on related matters."

The President also gave Mr. Richardson authority to name a special prosecutor and said he knew Mr. Richardson would be "fearless in pursuing the case wherever it leads," Sen. Stevenson said.

"The President has now cut himself off from the people," Sen. Stevenson said. "He does not answer their questions. He has cut himself off from the Con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Nixon Tax Audit Requested Over Gift to Archives

WASHINGTON, July 30 (NYT).—A public-interest law group called yesterday for an audit of President Nixon's tax returns for the last three years on the grounds that Mr. Nixon may have taken an illegal deduction for some personal papers he is turning over to the National Archives.

The papers, all covering the years before Mr. Nixon was President, were valued at $570,000 under a law that was in effect until July 25, 1969.

The maximum tax saving that he might have realized from the donation was $394,000, if he was in the top, 70-percent tax bracket. At issue is whether Mr. Nixon legally gave the papers away and thus earned the deduction before the July 25, 1969, deadline.

The group raising the question is Tax Analysts and Advocates, whose directors and policy-board members are all tax experts. Most, but not all, are liberal Democrats.

The executive director, Thomas F. Field, suggested that it might be best to appoint an independent auditor to go over Mr. Nixon's tax returns. He made the suggestion in a letter to Donald C. Alexander, the new commissioner of Internal Revenue.

A White House spokesman said that "the suggested procedure would be inappropriate."

Drug Firm Had Boosted Offer

U.K. Thalidomide Children Get £20 Million

LONDON, July 30 (Reuters).—A High Court judge today approved a £20-million settlement between the giant Distillers Co. and 433 deformed British children whose mothers took the drug thalidomide during pregnancy.

The agreement, the climax of a long legal battle, provides for immediate payments totaling £6 million for the children.

It also sets up a trust fund of £3 million, with another £2 million added each year for the next six years. Parents of the children will receive a further £1.7 million, approximately £5,000 for each set of parents.

Distillers, a whisky and chemical company which manufactured and marketed the tranquilizer in Britain from 1958 to 1961 under license to the West German company Chemie Gruenenthal, had made earlier offers, the latest amounting to about £15 million, but they had been turned down.

Counsel for the thalidomide families told the court today the present offer "is so close to the total of damages that they would recover if each successfully sued Distillers that it would be most inadvisable to reject it."

One of the leaders in the campaign to secure a higher payment for the children, David Mason, said afterward: "My feeling is one of relief that not only does it now give proper security to those who were not included in the 1968 settlement, but also those who were in that settlement have now benefited from the present settlement."

Mr. Mason, himself the father of a 12-year-old girl born without arms and legs after her mother took the drug, was referring to a settlement reached in 1968 involving 82 children.

For the company, counsel John Wilmers said there had been frequent untrue allegations that Distillers had delayed the outcome of the matter for 10 or 12 years.

"This allegation is quite untrue and it is time that it be seen by the public to be untrue," he said.

Mr. Wilmer said virtually none of the 433 claimants were known to the company before 1968 and the vast majority of the claims were made in 1969 or later.

In their battle to induce Distillers to increase their original offer, parents' leaders campaigned for a boycott of Distillers products in Britain and the United States.

Several British supermarkets and pubs refused to stock or serve the company's wide range of whiskies and Distillers shares dropped on the Stock Exchange.

Arafat, at Red Youth Event, Supports Trial for Hijackers

By Joe Alex Morris

BERLIN, July 30.—Yassir Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, today sharply denounced Arab terrorist hijacking attempts.

"My organization has shown its attitude toward these attempts in many declarations," he told a press conference held in connection with the 10th World Youth Festival in East Berlin.

"We sharply denounce the latest event." He was referring to the hijacking of a Japan Air Lines jumbo jet which later was blown up at Benghazi Airport by Arab and Japanese terrorists.

"I agree with Col. [Moamer] Qadhafi [the Libyan leader], on putting those who hijacked the plane on trial," he added. The Arabs among the hijackers have been identified as members of a splinter group outside the P.L.O.

Mr. Arafat refused to be drawn into an argument about the presence of an Israeli delegation among the 140-odd nations represented here. "I didn't see their flag," he said, referring to the opening ceremony, which took place before the small Israeli delegation arrived.

The Israelis are reportedly mainly from the Raki or New Communist party, which is anti-Zionist.

Mr. Arafat, clad in his usual black and white checkered headdress and dark glasses, devoted much of his introductory remarks and answers to questions to a long tirade against West Germany for support of Israel.

He said the Soviet Union was supporting the Arab revolution, and "all who deny this are lying."

Mr. Arafat, America's Angela Davis and assorted Vietnamese



Yassir Arafat

are the folk heroes of this festival. The Vietnamese range from political leaders to pilots, women bomb-defusers, and one man who it is claimed was buried alive 15 times during U.S. air attacks and miraculously survived.

© Los Angeles Times.

Harsh Mutilation Penalty Hinted

Libya May Set Precedent in Hijack Trial

BEIRUT, July 30 (AP).—Libya's announcement that it will try the four surviving hijackers of the Japan Air Lines jumbo jet sets an Arab world precedent that could seriously reduce the temptation for future plane seizures by Palestinian guerrillas.

The Libyan information minister, Abu Zeid Durdah, has said the hijackers—three Arabs and a Japanese described as "air pirates"—would be tried in accordance with Libya's Islamic law.

Ancient Koranic laws, which the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, reinstated in his country last year, naturally prescribe no penalty for plane hijackers. The laws were written about 1,400 years ago.

Could Lose Arms

But Mr. Durdah's reference to the hijackers as air pirates indicates they might be tried as thieves, a charge which Koranic law punishes by chopping off an arm of the offender.

The Arabic phrasing of Mr. Durdah's statement, broadcast over Libyan state radio last night, indicated interrogation was over and the hijackers would be brought to trial early next month. No specific date has been set.

It would be the first time hijackers have been brought to trial in an Arab country. Previously, hijackers who have landed in Libya and other Arab countries have escaped with the help of the authorities.

However, several black American hijackers who went to Algeria in 1972 were only partly successful. Ransom money of $1.5 million and two airplanes were returned to the airlines. The hijackers face an uncertain future in Algeria.

Mr. Durdah condemned the hijackers as "defenders of no cause, but money-seeking notorious adventurers." He said "their crime was inhuman, unethical and had no possible justification."

Mr. Durdah's harsh words suggested that Libya would show the hijackers no mercy. His words also reflected the unanimous condemnation of the hijacking throughout the Arab world, even by militant Palestinian guerrilla groups.

Even the Maoist Popular Democratic Front attacked the operation as a "free service for imperialists to distort the guerrilla movement in the eyes of world public opinion."

The general feeling in the Arab world is that air piracy no longer serves a useful purpose for the guerrilla cause. Since 1969, guerrillas have destroyed a total of six commercial airliners as part of their campaign to attract attention and sympathy for their cause.

Inflated Expenses Aggravate Crisis

Vietnam Truce Operation Bankrupt

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, July 30 (NYT).—The International Commission of Control and Supervision is bankrupt and has accumulated debts of more than $10 million, authoritative commission sources say.

The commission's financial crisis is so acute, officials fear, that unless emergency funds are forthcoming, some essential services provided by private contractors, including helicopters, electric power and Vietnamese staff help, may be cut off. Such action could paralyze the peacekeeping body. Its effectiveness already has been badly impaired by bitter political divisions and Canada's withdrawal.

Compounding the commission's fiscal problems, the sources assert, several delegations have taken advantage of lax accounting regulations to submit a variety of inflated expense statements that range from high living to outright padding of the bills.

Minutes of the meeting at which the commission's budget was discussed, for example, show that the Polish delegation charged $30,000 to cover the rent for its ambassador's villa. But the actual rent for the villa, which is owned by the South Vietnamese government, is a nominal fee of $10 a month or $120 a year, according to the minutes. A copy of the minutes was made available to The New York Times.

In another instance reported in the record of the budget meeting, the Hungarian delegation billed the commission $300 for "rest and recreation" expenses for each of its 290 members, with a total expenditure of $80,000.

No other delegation, however, charged *more than $19 a man* and commission informants said that much of the Hungarians' money was used to purchase personal radios and tape recorders.

A financial specialist on the commission said these apparent irregularities alone were not responsible for the commission's bankruptcy, since many expenses have been necessary. But, he added, such overcharges have helped inflate the commission's budget to $43 million for its first year of operation, an "unworkable" amount.

"The budget is an outrage, incredible," the financial officer remarked. "It makes you wonder what they came here to do, enforce the cease-fire or have a good time?"

At the heart of the commission's fiscal problems, officials believe, was the failure of the American and North Vietnamese negotiators in Paris to set up a satisfactory procedure that would insure a steady flow of funds to the peace-keeping body.

Four-Party Funding

Under the Paris agreement's brief provision for funding the commission, the four signatories —the United States, South Vietnam, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government—are each responsible for contributing 23 percent of the commission's costs, with the four delegations to the commission—Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland—each bearing 2 percent.

The peace accord also specified that within 30 days of its signing each of the signatories must make an initial payment of $1 million. But the agreement said that the signatories did not have to make any further contributions until they approved the commission's budget and the Paris negotiators failed to establish any *method for them to* do so.

The *four signatories did*, in fact, make their original million-dollar contributions, with the United States and South Vietnam each voluntarily giving an additional $1 million and North Vietnam an additional $350,000 to help keep the commission going. The Viet Cong have refused to make any further payments until the budget is actually passed.

With only a little more than $6 million in revenue, commission sources say, the commission ran out of money in April. But as the bills continued to pour in, the four delegations began picking up their own expenses on the assumption that they eventually would be repaid and thus the commision was able to continue functioning.

Canada, for example, the sources reported, has paid more than $3 million of its delegates' expenses, *including* all air travel costs, hotel bills, charges for office equipment and recently the $13-a-day food allowance every commission member is given.

To try to raise more revenue, the director-general of the commission's secretariat last week sent an appeal to the four signatories, urging them to hurry their approval of the budget. But despite the grave situation, U.S. officials say there is no immediate *prospect that the four* parties will get together to pass on the budget.

'Share Blame for a 'Disaster'

Sen. Scott Says Cutoff Puts Cambodia Onus on Congress

By Peter Braestrup

WASHINGTON, July 30 (WP).—Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania said yesterday that "if disaster occurs" in Cambodia, "we in the Congress have to assume a great part of that responsibility" because Congress set the Aug. 15 cutoff for U.S. bombing there.

But Sen. Scott, who voted with the majority on June 30 for the cutoff, emphasized that the "ban is absolute. I think the only thing that would change it would be a *[Communist] assault* on the American Embassy or American personnel connected with the embassy."

"I can't see any other situation where it wouldn't apply," he said.

Meanwhile, Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., says he will seek new laws to prevent the top civilian leader of each military service from being deliberately kept in the dark about such controversial actions as the secret air war in Cambodia.

Sen. Symington, who served as the secretary of the Air Force in the Truman administration, is the acting chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

3,630 Raids

On Wednesday, former Air Force Secretary Robert C. Seamans, jr., testified before the committee that he was not told of 3,630 raids by Air Force B-52 bombers. The raids, the reports of which were falsified, had been carried out under a White House-ordered 14-month bombing campaign from March, 1969, to May, 1970.

Mr. Seamans explained that, under existing law, the service secretaries are not in the White House-Pentagon chain of command on operational matters such as combat activities.

He complained that "it just doesn't make sense to have the title but not know what the Air Force is doing."

Sen. Symington, in an interview, said he was fully in accord with Mr. Seamans's view. "I not only believe it, I'll see to it that legislation is introduced to correct it," he said.

Sen. Scott spoke on a television program, "Issues and Answers."

Under the June 30 compromise end-the-bombing accord, President Nixon is entitled to ask Congress for an extension of the Aug. 15 cutoff date. But administration officials have indicated no such request will be made. Most Capitol Hill sources agree that an extension request would not get congressional approval.

'Best Solution'

Sen. Scott yesterday said that the "best solution" to the Cambodia conflict would be efforts to "effect a coalition government" by President Lon Nol and rebel forces, which are under the Peking-based group led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who was ousted by President Lon Nol in early 1970.

Meanwhile, Newsweek magazine reported in its issue out today that President Lyndon B. Johnson rejected the use of U.S. bombing in Cambodia after Ambassador Chester Bowles, during a January, 1968, visit to Phnom Penh, got Prince Sihanouk's "tacit approval" for such measures.

Quoting an unnamed "former high official" in the Johnson administration, Newsweek said that when Mr. Bowles pointed out to Prince Sihanouk that the North Vietnamese were operating against South Vietnam out of Cambodian sanctuaries, the prince replied: "Whatever you do there is your business, but don't let it come out."

In March, 1969, Newsweek said, after Mr. Nixon took office and as U.S. troop pullouts were being planned, Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, the U.S. commander in Vietnam, reminded visiting Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird of Prince Sihanouk's implied approval for bombing. Mr. Laird returned to seek and gain White House approval for the raids, which began and continued unannounced. Daily U.S. bombing raids on Cambodia were announced only after the 1970 allied invasion of border sanctuaries.

Marshall Sets Ruling on Suit To Ban Raids

WASHINGTON, July 30 (WP).—Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall held an emergency hearing in his chambers today on a lawsuit brought by first-term Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D., N.Y., and four Air Force officers to halt U.S. military operations in Cambodia.

After the 90-minute hearing, which was closed to the public, Justice Marshall said he would rule in 24 to 48 hours—presumably tomorrow or Wednesday.

Rep. Holtzman and the other plaintiffs took the case to Justice Marshall after the Second U.S. Court of Appeals last week postponed the effective date of a federal district judge's ruling that President Nixon had no authority to continue bombing Cambodia.

Toll Claim In Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

forced Communist battalions that have been pushing slowly up Highway 3 toward Phnom Penh.

Field reports say the government ground force bogged down in front of Prateah Lang and, if there have been heavy casualties among the insurgents, they were inflicted by the U.S. air strikes. But newsmen have been barred from the battlefront and there is no way of checking the government's claims.

Some of the heaviest air strikes of the three-year Cambodian war are now being made around Phnom Penh.

Rebels Slip Through

Meanwhile, infiltration through the swamps and rice paddies north of the capital is increasing dangerously. Small groups of Khmer Rouge have been reported slipping through the government defense network and for the third straight day fighting was reported within five miles of the city.

The military high command reported last week that some Communist elements already have penetrated the capital and Col. Am Rong said house-to-house searches were being conducted for them.

A government communiqué reported that a 13-ship convoy sailed through a gauntlet of rebel guns up the Mekong River today and tonight it was within 24 miles of Phnom Penh.

The convoy of seven oil tankers, four freighters and two tugboats negotiated the 60-mile river passage from the South Vietnam border under an umbrella of American planes.

U.S. Admits W. Germany Spy Activity

Says Bonn Cleared Watch on Civilians

WASHINGTON, July 30 (Reuters).—The United States has conducted secret counterintelligence operations in West Germany against civilians and organizations, the Defense Department acknowledged today. But it said that the operations were conducted with the approval of the West German government.

Charges of counterintelligence operations were raised in West Germany during the weekend by some U.S. intelligence agents there. They said that the methods of operation included telephone taps.

The operations reportedly were aimed at individuals and groups causing trouble for the U.S. Army contingent in West Germany, a contingent of nearly 300,000 troops.

Officials here said that the West German government was told of the operations and insisted that the activities were within U.S. and West German laws and the status-of-forces agreement between the two countries.

The Army said in a statement here that it would neither confirm nor deny any of the charges made in West Germany.

In justifying its operations, the Army said that in the past year and a half there had been at least two bombings of U.S. headquarters in West Germany.

The Army's general counsel, Robert Berry, told reporters today that West German authorities had been notified in advance of the intelligence operations and the activities had been approved both by U.S. Army headquarters in West Germany and the Bonn government.

Probe by Bonn

BONN, July 30 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's government said today that it is investigating whether U.S. Army agents illegally tapped West German telephones but refused to say any more about the affair.

No information on Allied security operations in this country will be made public "now . . . or at a later stage," government spokesman Rudiger von Wechmar said at a news conference.

Mr. von Wechmar's statement was made after a Foreign Ministry spokesman said that he expected Bonn's embassy in Washington to contact the U.S. government for information, a move which "is usual in such cases."

Mr. von Wechmar pointed out that a 1968 West German law permits phone-tapping by security agents if it is approved by the interior minister and confidentially reported to a special commission and a committee of Bundestag legislators.



Associated Press.

FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD—Jeb Stuart Magruder, former White House aide and prominent figure in the Watergate affair, at London's Gatwick airport yesterday with his six-year-old son. He is in the British capital with his wife and four children for a holiday. He had no comment on Watergate, but did say, "I am here for a complete rest for myself and for my family."

Exiled King Denounces Vote, Fears Violence Will Follow

ROME, July 30 (Reuter).—Exiled King Constantine of Greece today denounced yesterday's Greek constitutional referendum as a "fraud and a disgrace" and warned that violence could follow.

"I am against violence," he said in an interview at his villa here. "But if it comes to the point of violence, then the responsibility will lie squarely on the regime's shoulders.

"Violence is possible because the Greek people have been robbed of their votes, and it is possible the armed forces could react."

The 32-year-old monarch, who has lived here in exile since the 1967 coup, branded the Athens regime illegal and declared, "I consider myself king of the Hellenes and the sole representative of legality in Greece until the Greek people decide otherwise."

He said the government had not dared hold a referendum under free conditions, as he had challenged it to. "The regime knows the Greek people voted against them and that they have built a society on quicksand."

The king accused the regime of having manipulated the referendum.

The returns showed a larger "no" vote from the cities, where it was more difficult to pressure people into voting "yes," he added. The result showed, he said, "how unpopular they really are."

He summed up his personal plans as "trying to do my best, with the political will of the country, to achieve freedom for the Greek people," after which they could decide what form of government they wanted.

King Constantine also disclosed that he would probably be leaving Italy to set up residence somewhere else, and "there is a very good chance that I might go to England."

He admitted that he has had financial problems since the Greek government cut off his allowance when it deposed him. He also said he had no plans to set up a Greek government in exile.

"I have not considered doing so. One has to be practical and I am not sure whether this would be the right solution.

"But I will give all my support and efforts to the political leaders of my country to help restore democracy there," he said.

Laos Pact Signing

VIENTIANE, July 30 (AP).—The signing of political and military protocols for the formation of a new coalition government here is expected later this week, the Pathet Lao representative said today.

Athens Hails Vote's Results; Charges of Fraud Rampant

(Continued from Page 1)

former army intelligence officer, was clearly bitter at the political opposition which attempted a "no" campaign severely limited by martial law and other restraints. He said the vote represented a "crushing defeat" for the politicians ousted by the coup and left them with "the contempt of the nation" and without any hope of "political survival."

He linked the attack with renewed pledges to move Greece toward democracy. Such steps include local elections next year, the lifting of martial law here, and the eventual creation of a new parliament elected from candidates who meet regime-decreed qualifications.

"A new and decisive period in the great and glorious history of Greece is now beginning," he said.

In response, the opposition charged that Greece was now in for a period of "presidential dictatorship," noting the vast powers of the president now under the approved changes. Mr. Papadopoulos will have almost unlimited control in the major fields of foreign policy, public order and defense.

According to the final figures, the regime did well in the countryside, although its critics charge that those areas experienced the worst intimidation. Many districts outside of Athens were virtually unanimous in their reported approval of the government.

"Even the 78 percent seems high," one diplomat said tonight. "Many Greeks seem to feel insulted by the whole idea of approving things already decreed, and the opposition here is growing. Greek elections have rarely been honest. And there is no reason to think that this one was an exception."

Viet Cong Claim Saigon Is Freeing Few Prisoners

PARIS, July 30 (AP).—The Viet Cong delegation at the Paris peace talks accused the Saigon administration today of having released only 859 of more than 200,000 civilians it is holding, although the June 13 agreement said that all Vietnamese civilian prisoners should have been released within 45 days.

The Viet Cong delegation's statement said that the number of persons freed "is not even the number that the Saigon administration promised on July 13, 1973, to release between July 23 and 28, 1973."

It said that the Saigon administration stopped releasing prisoners "for illogic and untrue reasons" and "is maneuvering to keep indefinitely hundreds of thousands of patriots in its jails, where it is torturing them and inflicting the worst maltreatments upon patriots to . . . progressively exterminate them."

The Viet Cong stated again its demands that all civilians be released immediately, that cruelty to prisoners be stopped and that national Red Cross organizations be allowed to visit all prisons.

White House Is Firm, Rejects Compromise Effort on Tapes

(Continued from Page 1)

gress. He spurns requests for plainly relevant evidence."

In New York, Katharine Graham, publisher of The Washington Post, said yesterday that the licenses of two Florida television stations owned by her company have been challenged because of the paper's role in helping expose the Watergate scandal.

Asked by Barbara Walters on the NBC "Today" show whether she felt the government had applied any pressure on the newspaper during the Watergate investigation, Mrs. Graham replied:

"Yes, of course. We had, right after the election was over, two stations with four challenges."

The Washington Post, which won a Pulitzer Prize for its coverage of the Watergate affair, has been singled out in the past for harsh criticism by the Nixon administration.

Mrs. Graham said the licenses for WPLG in Miami and WJXT in Jacksonville were still under challenge by Nixon administration "supporters" and "sympathizers."

She also said that, after the Post published the Pentagon papers in 1971, Richard G. Kleindienst, then the deputy U.S. attorney general, sent a message to the newspaper demanding the return of certain "sensitive" papers and threatening criminal prosecution.

"It went on to point out that papers with criminal decisions against them obviously could not own television stations," she added.

In Opening Statement

Haldeman Says Tapes Back Nixon, Not Dean, on Meetings

(Continued from Page 1)

he played the Sept. 15 tape in his home.

"No one," said Mr. Haldeman.

"Who was present when you played the March 21 tape?"

"No one."

Asked if he thought Mr. Nixon may have waived his claim to executive privilege by allowing Mr. Haldeman to hear the two tapes, Sen. Inouye replied: "I would think he has waived it in the eyes of the American people."

The committee's chief counsel, Samuel Dash, told reporters that Mr. Haldeman's testimony on the tapes might help the committee's case in trying to subpoena the tapes for its investigation.

The White House, it was reported, informed Mr. Haldeman's lawyer the witness could testify to portions of the meetings he attended. But the instructions were that "if asked to testify about meetings or portions of meetings which he did not attend, but learned solely by listening to tapes, Mr. Haldeman has been instructed not to testify."

Sen. Ervin ruled that the claim of executive privilege is not valid and "that if you were permitted to hear what the tapes said you can tell us what the tapes said, or your version of it."

Mr. Haldeman said he knew of no transcript made of the tapes, that he listened to the March 21 tape in his White House office and to the Sept. 15 tape in his home.

"Were you authorized by the President to hear these tapes?" asked Sen. Howard H. Baker jr., R., Tenn.

"Yes," Mr. Haldeman said. "I heard them at the President's authority and for the purpose of reporting their contents to the President."

The crew-cut Mr. Haldeman, who as chief of staff was Mr. Nixon's right-hand man until his resignation April 30, read his statement quietly and without emotion, beginning with a recital of events in late 1972 and early 1973.

It was in contrast to Mr. Ehrlichman, who wound up his testimony with a plea for young people to come into government.

"I do not apologize for my loyalty to the President as I do not apologize for my loyalty to my country," Mr. Ehrlichman, the former presidential domestic adviser, said as he left after five days. To the end, he denied involvement or knowledge of a cover-up.

Mr. Ehrlichman, in his final day of testimony, said Mr. Nixon asked eight times for a complete report on the wiretapping affair between last September and March 23.

He said the President never received satisfaction.

Meanwhile, the committee decided to hear seven more witnesses at its televised hearings before taking a summer recess. The panel tried to speed up its questioning, but the vice-chairman, Sen. Baker, said it is clear that the hearings will run beyond Friday, when the rest of Congress goes on summer recess.

Mr. Ehrlichman went through a review of his previous four days of testimony, restating his denial of ever having authorized hush money or offers of clemency to the Watergate wiretappers.

Today's session was marked by an outburst of partisan irritation. Mr. Dash was criticized by Republican counsel Fred Thompson during a time-consuming line of questioning.

Mr. Dash was asking Mr. Ehrlichman whether he was aware that Mr. Nixon had been advised in 1971 that a plan contemplating break-ins for national security information were "in fact clearly illegal and constituted the crime of burglary."

Mr. Ehrlichman, who has contended that the break-in by White House agents at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist was a legal way to protect national secrets, said he was not aware that Mr. Nixon had received contrary advice. His reply was interrupted by Mr. Dash.

"Let me give my answer," Mr. Ehrlichman said at one point. "If you don't feel it's responsive, point out where it's not."

Finally, Mr. Thompson objected, and Sen. Baker said the questions were taking too long. "We haven't had answers, we've had speeches," Mr. Dash said. "That's your conclusion, Mr. Dash, and we're not here for your conclusions," Mr. Thompson said, in the first public dispute between the two committee counsels.

Mr. Ehrlichman sometimes bristled at questions asked by Mr. Dash. At one point, objecting to some statements of fact made by Mr. Dash, he said, "You have a way of festooning your questions, Mr. Dash, with facts that are apparently only in your knowledge."

Mr. Ehrlichman said again that he didn't know until last April that former acting FBI director L. Patrick Gray 3d had destroyed material from the safe of one of the conspirators, Hunt. He said if he had known that in January he would have made a "very strongly negative" recommendation to President Nixon about whether to appoint M. Gray as permanent direct Mr. Gray quit April 27 after was revealed that he destroy the Hunt papers.

Mr. Ehrlichman was ask whether President Nixon w asked before last March for inf mation about the June 17 bre in of Democratic party he quarters in the Watergate off building.

"In this sense," Mr. Ehrli man, who had been one of Nixon's closest advisers said, " repeated occasions the Presid asked that a complete definit statement of the whole Waterg matter, how it was planned, h it was executed, the whole pict be set down on paper and leased."

He said there were eight s requests, but that the Presid never received a satisfact answer. Mr. Nixon has said t not until March 21 did Wh House involvement in the bu lary and cover-up come to his tention.

Among the eight occasions c by Mr. Ehrlichman were a req to Clark MacGregor, his c paign director, in September; requests to Mr. Dean, the W House counsel, in December, at meetings with top admi trative aides in February March.

The hearing was interru several times, also, by William Hundley, attorney for for Attorney General John N. chell, who objected to refere being made to the Vesco case Mitchell, Maurice L. Stans two other men are under ind ment for irregularities in a $200,000 campaign contributi financier Robert L. Vesco.

The other witnesses sched to be heard after Mr. Halde are Mr. Gray; Henry E. P sen, assistant attorney genera charge of the criminal divi who headed the original Wa gate investigation; Richard K dienst, who was attorney gen during the Watergate invest tion; Lt. Gen. Vernon Wal deputy director of the CIA; Robert Cushman, former de CIA director, and Richard He former CIA director.

Mrs. Mitchell On Ehrlichman Insolent, Insipi

WASHINGTON, July (UPI.—Mrs. Martha Mitch says that she is "furious" ov testimony given to the Sena Watergate committee by f mer White House aide Jo D. Ehrlichman.

"He is arrogant, insolent a insipid," Mrs. Mitchell said Mr. Ehrlichman in a weeke telephone call to UPI. "If had really known what I ha been up against in the Nix administration, I would h really been scared. by God I would have asked the pr to protect me."

Mrs. Mitchell said that had heard her name menti ed in the Senate probers' he ings "and I have a right be heard." She added: "I mand to testify. I want clear up a lot of facts."

In a deposition given in Democratic party's $6.4-mill civil suit against the Comm tee for the Re-Election of President, Mrs. Mitchell s Mr. Ehrlichman testified t she was responsible for resignation of her husba former U.S. Attorney Gene John N. Mitchell, as head the re-election committee.

She said she got "m furious every day about te mony that John Mitchell influenced by me."

Samuel Dash, the Sen committee's chief counsel, indicated a wish to call M Mitchell as a witness, but panel's chairman, Sen. Sam Ervin jr., D., N.C., has oppo the idea.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE			Unavail
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Overcas
ANKARA	27	81	Partly c
ATHENS	28	82	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Partly c
BELGRADE	21	70	Cloudy
BERLIN	22	72	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	15	59	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy
CAIRO	33	90	Clear
CASABLANCA	24	75	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	28	82	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	—	—	Unavail
DUBLIN	19	66	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	18	64	Partly c
FLORENCE	28	82	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	20	68	Cloudy
GENEVA	22	72	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	25	77	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	16	61	Cloudy
LISBON	28	82	Clear
LONDON	19	66	Cloudy
MADRID	26	79	Partly c
MILAN	18	64	Rain
MONTREAL	29	85	Sunny
MOSCOW	10	50	Stormy
MUNICH	21	70	Cloudy
NEW YORK	28	82	Sunny
NICE	26	79	Partly c
OSLO	24	75	Partly c
PARIS	18	64	Overcas
PRAGUE	22	72	Cloudy
ROME	27	81	Cloudy
SOFIA	21	70	Partly c
STOCKHOLM	24	75	Cloudy
TEHRAN	38	100	Sunny
TEL AVIV	30	86	Sunny
TUNIS	27	81	Cloudy
VENICE	26	79	Cloudy
VIENNA	22	72	Cloudy
WARSAW	22	72	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	29	85	Sunny
ZURICH	21	70	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., C... at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GM...

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...pes Ba... Overwhelming Vote

...n Meeti...

...enate Approves Bill to Trim ...ampaign-Spending Abuses

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 30 (WP). —The Senate overwhelmingly approved today a tough campaign-...ending reform bill, designed to ...rb the influence of "big money" ... federal elections and to clean ... some of the abuses revealed ... the Watergate investigation.

The bill, approved by a vote of ...

...Judge Bars ...U.S. Private ...School Bias

By Laura A. Kiernan

WASHINGTON, July 30 (WP). —A U. S. district judge in Alexandria, Va., citing an 1866 *civil rights* law, has ruled that private schools cannot deny admission to blacks because of their race.

In a ruling that also immediately affects 395 private schools in seven Southern states, Judge Albert V. Bryan jr. ordered two suburban Virginia schools to cease discriminating against blacks in their admissions policies.

His ruling stemmed from a suit filed by the parents of two youths, who were awarded a total of $7,000 for "the embarrassment, humiliation and mental anguish" the judge said had resulted from the discriminatory practices of Bobbe's school in Arlington and the Fairfax Brewster school in Fairfax County.

Attorney Allison Brown, who represented the parents, described the order as "a breakthrough for eliminating discrimination and some of the practices of these Southern white academies that flourish in the South."

Group Intervened

"There is no longer a place of refuge for any group," said attorney George Leonard, who represented the Southern Independent Schools Association in the case. The association claims to represent 395 schools with 181,000 pupils; it had intervened formally in the Alexandria case and thus became a defendant.

"This is about the most important freedom decision ever made," Mr. Leonard said. "It is so fundamental it affects the entire country."

Judge Bryan's landmark decision is the first test of the 1866 law in relation to private schools. The law holds that all persons have the right to "make and enforce contracts."

According to the parents' attorney, Judge Bryan dismissed the argument that private schools have a right to choose whom they want as students, citing two Supreme Court cases that prohibited community swimming pools from discriminating on racial grounds.

Mr. Leonard said the ruling could extend as far as prohibiting *an all-male school from refusing* to admit a woman, or a religious group from denying membership to an applicant of a different religion.

"The question is whether there never will be a place you can retreat to," Mr. Leonard said. He added that the association will appeal the decision.

The parents had testified that spokesmen for the two schools told them in telephone conversations that the schools did not admit blacks. Officials of both schools denied this in court.

Curtails Spending

At the same time, the bill curtails spending by congressional candidates, regardless of the source, to 10 cents in the primary for each person in the state of voting age, and 15 cents in the general election, with a minimum of $175,000 for a Senate race and $90,000 for a House race. The presidential limits are the same as the Senate.

With a voting-age population of nearly 140 million nationally at present, that means a presidential candidate could not exceed about $21 million in spending during the general election. For example, a Senate candidate in Maryland would be limited to $403,000 in the election and, in Virginia, to $479,550.

Other key provisions of the bill are the creation of a seven-member independent commission to enforce the campaign spending law; the strengthening of penalties for violations; the barring of transfer of large amounts of unmarked cash; the virtual elimination of organizations like the Committee for Re-Election of the President by making them obtain approval of the national party committee for all spending over $1,000, and the imposing of severe criminal penalties for diverting campaign funds to other uses.

Hearings in September

The bill now goes to the House, where the House Administration Committee Chairman, Wayne L. Hays, D., Ohio, said that he will assign it to the elections subcommittee and "we'll probably be able to have some hearings in September."

Rep. Hays said that many of the provisions are similar to those of a bill he introduced two years ago. If Congress stays in session in November and December, he said, there is a chance a House bill may be able to reach the floor before the year's end. Otherwise, it will go over to next year.

Many observers believe that the bill will have considerable difficulty in the House because of strict spending provisions, but others believe that its low spending *limits may* help it there, because such curbs generally are believed to hurt challengers and help better-known incumbents.

Chile President, Opposition Meet To Allay Fears

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 30 (Reuters). — President Salvador Allende met today with leaders of the opposition Christian Democratic party for talks aimed at allaying fears of civil war.

Patricio Aylwin, president of the Christian Democrats, and party vice-president Osvaldo Olguin arrived at the presidential palace after appeals from the president and from Chile's Roman Catholic primate, Raul Cardinal Silva Henriquez.

The wave of violence, meanwhile, which included the *assassination of the president's* Air Force aide-de-camp last week, appeared to be continuing as extremists dynamited a railroad line in the south, police said.

Five passenger trains were delayed by damage to the line. No further details were immediately available.

U.K. Giving Grenada Independence in '74

LONDON, July 30 (AP).—Britain will grant independence to the Caribbean island of Grenada on Feb. 7, 1974, the Foreign Office announced today.

The independence timetable was agreed to last week in talks here with Eric M. Gairy, prime minister of the territory. The island, an area of 133 square miles with a *population of about* 88,000, is expected to seek membership in the United Nations and remain in the British Commonwealth.

Gabon Head in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP). —President Nixon will meet on Thursday with President Bernard Bongo of Gabon, the White House announced today. Mr. Bongo, who has headed the African nation since 1967, is in the United States to receive an honorary degree from Duquesne University.

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Democrats' Chief Says Nixon Fears 'Right to Know'

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI). —Democratic party national chairman Robert S. Strauss said yesterday President Nixon's refusal to release tape recordings and documents related to the Watergate affair is an "example of the fear of the right of the people to know."

"The President's failure to respond to subpoenas issued by both the Justice Department and the Senate is one further example of the fear of the right of the people to know," Mr. Strauss said in a statement.

"The White House, by its own testimony and admission, was pervaded from the very outset by an attitude of fear and repression. This fear of dissent, fear of the press, fear of protesters, fear of so-called radicals, its fear the FBI, fear of J. Edgar Hoover and the CIA had *at its origins the fear of the* people themselves.

"This administration came eventually to fear our most sacred and cherished possession —our very democracy and freedom," he said.

A Kennedy Reportedly Fired At in Chile

WASHINGTON, July 30 (Reuters).—Chilean border guards fired warning shots in the direction of 19-year-old Bobby Kennedy, son of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, while he was skiing in the Andes last week, his friends have reported.

Bobby was a member of a party skiing in Chile near the Argentine border on July 19 when guards became suspicious and fired the shots. No one was hurt and the young Kennedy was reported to have said later that the incident was of no consequence.



Associated Press.

Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka (right) and members of embassy staff in Washington.

Visit Will Last Eight Days

Tanaka Arrives in U.S. for Talks With Nixon

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP). —Premier Kakuei Tanaka of Japan arrived here yesterday to begin an eight-day official visit that includes two days of talks with President Nixon.

It is his first visit to Washington since he became premier and his first meeting with Mr. Nixon since last August when the two leaders conferred in Hawaii. They are expected to talk mainly about trade and foreign policy matters.

Smiling and jaunty after the long flight from Tokyo, Mr. Tanaka warmly shook hands with dignitaries on hand to greet him.

They included acting Chief of Protocol Marion Smoak, acting Assistant Secretary of State Arthur Hummel, who is in charge of East Asian and Pacific affairs, U.S. Ambassador to Japan Robert Ingersoll, Japanese Ambassador to the United States Takeshi Yasukawa, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Richard Schneider and Richard Ericson, State Department officer in charge of Japanese affairs.

Mr. Tanaka's talks in Washington will be the first in a series of journeys that will take him to Britain, West Germany, France, the Soviet Union and—early next year—to Southeast Asia.

An Asian and Pacific conference on Southeast Asia is one of the prime topics for his talks with Mr. Nixon, starting tomorrow.

Mr. Tanaka, accompanied by Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira and staff aides, was driven to Blair House, official presidential guest residence near the White House.

Whitlam Says Australia Shift Not Meant to Cool U.S. Ties

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP). —Australia's Prime Minister Gough Whitlam said today that his country wants to broaden its foreign relations, but not at the expense of its ties with the United States.

Mr. Whitlam, the leader of Australia's first Labor party government in almost 25 years, arrived here on Saturday after a state visit to Mexico.

He spelled out the elements of a new foreign-policy outlook after meeting at the White House with President Nixon and National Security Adviser Henry A. Kissinger for a review of the relationship between the two countries.

In a speech to the National Press Club, Mr. Whitlam called the relationship "the American *connection," symbolized* by the ANZUS treaty between Australia, New Zealand and the United States. The alliance pledges mutual support in the event of an attack on one of the countries.

Mr. Whitlam said that his government "wants to move away from the narrow view that the ANZUS treaty is the only significant factor in our relations with the United States and the equally narrow view that our relations with the United States are the only significant factor in Australia's foreign relations."

"Our relations with the United States are very important, but again, only one aspect of our interests and our obligations in our region and around the world," he said.

Mr. Whitlam castigated France for its nuclear tests in the Pacific, calling it a "pitiful delusion to think that France could deter any nation that threatened her with nuclear destruction."

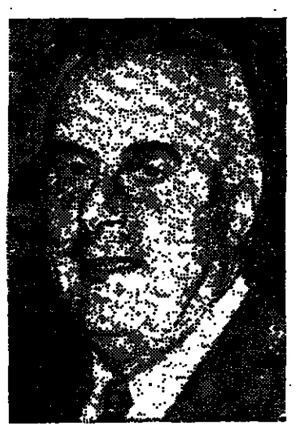
"I pity those who still hanker *after past glory," he said.*

"It is unforgivable for France to carry out nuclear tests in our region."

He suggested France could save money by conducting the tests on Corsica.

On Southeast Asia, he said:

"For 20 years I have been appalled at the damage we of the West have done to ourselves and to other peoples by our Western ideological preoccupations, particularly in Southeast Asia. We are not going to be readily forgiven for throwing away the chance we had for a settlement in Indochina in 1954, after Korea and after [the] Geneva [conferences on Indochina].



Gough Whitlam

Loss Decried

"If I had to sum up my own determination and that, of my government in a single sentence, I would state that nothing Australia does by action or inaction will contribute to a second, final loss of opportunity."

He said that changes in the Australian government are only part of a profound change that is taking place in the whole pattern of international relations, particularly in the western Pacific.

He said Australia is seeking new relationships but not at the expense of present ones.

Mr. Whitlam said: "We do not wish to thumb our noses at the United States. When our interests do not coincide and when we disagree, we shall say so firmly and frankly, usually and preferably in private."

Paris Reported Delaying A-Test Until September

PARIS, July 30 (UPI).—French national radio said today that the next explosion in the army's nuclear-test campaign may not be held until September.

The French government continued to refuse comment on the explosions, the second of which was reported Saturday at Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific by the New Zealand frigate Canterbury.

French radio quoted "observers at the scene" as saying that they felt Saturday's reported blast of *under five kilotons would be the* last until September. The observers wer not further identified.

There were new protests, meanwhile, against the atmospheric tests. Reports reaching Paris from Mururoa also said that the protest yacht Fri had been released by French authorities at Hao Atoll near the test site.

Acting Australian Prime Minister Lance Barard said in Canberra, "The French government has rejected its clear legal and moral obligation to the world community." In London, 200 protesters gathered in Trafalgar Square.

Cleveland Mayor Faces Charges

CLEVELAND, July 30 (AP).—Mayor Ralph J. Perk is to go on trial on Aug. 28 in municipal court on an assault-and-battery charge filed by a city patrolman.

Mayor Perk, 59, pleaded not guilty Saturday to a charge by Patrolman Arnold V. Hovan, 30, that the mayor roughed him up in a city hall corridor on Monday. Judge Lilian Burke set the trial date and continued the personal bond on which Mayor Perk was released after his arrest on Friday.

8 Boys Buried in Cave

MEXICO CITY, July 30 (AP). —The roof of a cave collapsed yesterday, killing eight boys and injuring one seriously, near the town of Naucalpan northwest of here. The victims ranged in age from 7 to 15 years.

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INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS

U.S. Is Urged to Gear Forces In Europe for a Quick War

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 30 (NYT). —In the debate over withdrawing troops from Europe, a new argument has been introduced that the United States could save several billion dollars by restructuring rather than reducing its forces in Western Europe.

The argument, presented by the Brookings Institution recently in its annual analysis of the federal budget, goes like this:

The present U.S. forces committed to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are structured to fight a protracted conventional war in a replay of World War II. Aside from being very costly, this concept does not conform to the military realities.

Soviet forces are geared for a quick, decisive war of 30 to 60 days and do not have the logistic or support capabilities for a protracted conflict. Similarly, the European allies in NATO, with their limited stockpiles of ammunition and by their tactical doctrines, do not envisage a major conventional defense of much more than 30 days.

Given these military realities, the United States should restructure and reorganize its NATO forces for a short, intense conflict. This would mean paring down support forces, deactivating some divisions now held in strategic reserve and eliminating some costly weapons and ship programs all predicated on the assumption that the United States must be prepared to fight a protracted war in Europe.

Could Save $6 Billion

The conclusion reached by the Brookings study was that such a reorganization of U.S. forces could save at least $6 billion annually and probably more in the 1980s.

The Brookings study is receiving considerable attention on Capitol Hill, partly because of the prestige that the institution has established on defense matters and partly because of its deliberate effort to draw congressional aides into its discussions.

In many ways, the study offers something for each side in the troop debate.

The possibility of savings offers an argument for advocates of troop reductions, who never have been able to find a successful answer to the administration's contention that even if some troops were withdrawn from Europe, there would be no significant savings unless the withdrawn forces were demobilized.

By eliminating some of the heavy support forces, the study estimates that U.S. troop strength in Europe could be reduced to 250,000 men. This would be a 50,000-man reduction from present strength but far less than the 150,000-man reduction being urged in congressional circles.

But at the same time, the proposal envisages maintenance of the present 4 1/3 divisions in Europe, although they would be reorganized into six divisions, each with two brigades in Europe and one in the United States. The rotation of the brigades would have the indirect benefit of reducing the number of military dependents in Europe, now totaling about 250,000.

Roche to Appeal Ruling on Prices Of Tranquilizers

LONDON, July 30 (UPI).—The case of the Swiss drug firm Roche and the prices it charges for two tranquilizer drugs moved today toward the House of Lords, Britain's highest court of appeal.

An appeal court ruled against Roche today, overturning a lower-court decision two weeks ago in a complex legal maneuver, but Roche was given permission to appeal today's decision to the House of Lords.

The case began when the Monopolies Commission said Roche was charging prices far too high for the tranquilizers Librium and Valium.

On the basis of the report, the Department of Trade and Industry ordered Roche to cut its prices and went to court for an injunction to force Roche to comply with its order.

Vatican Aide Named

ROME, July 30 (NYT).—The Vatican has announced the appointment of the Most Rev. Achille Silvestrini as under secretary at the Roman Catholic Church's Council for Public Affairs. The rank is similar to that of a deputy foreign minister.

Faulty Recruiting Blamed in 29,000 Army Discharges

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP). —Improper recruiting practices have been blamed in an Army Audit Agency report for acceptance into the Army last year of 29,000 persons who later had to be discharged.

The report, disclosed yesterday by Rep. Les Aspin, D., Wis., said that such improper practices cost the Army an estimated $73 million in fiscal 1972.

The report said that the 29,000 persons had to be discharged "for unsuitability and medical disqualifications that existed prior to service."

According to Rep. Aspin, the report listed as a major cause of unqualified enlistment "pre-enlistment training" in which recruiters taught prospective volunteers how to pass intelligence tests.

The Army chief of staff, Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, said *in an interview in U.S. News &* World Report that such incidents involved 107 of 4,500 recruiters.

Rep. Aspin said that the report indicated that at one induction *center large numbers of appli*cants were taken into the Army without physical examinations.

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Rackets Figure Convicted in U.S.

JERSEY CITY, N.J., July 30 (AP).—Joseph (Newsboy) Moriarty was convicted here Friday of gambling conspiracy and possession of lottery slips. A decade ago, the newspaper vendor disclaimed ownership of $2.4 million found in his car while he was in jail on gambling charges.

Moriarty, who allegedly has made millions of dollars in the numbers racket, was ordered jailed to await sentencing when he said he could not raise the $50,000 bail.

Moriarty, 59, and co-defendant Shirley M. Watford were arrested here on April 18, 1972. He had $20,000 worth of lottery slips and $5,000 in cash in his possession. He also was convicted Friday of assaulting one of the state police detectives who arrested him. Miss Watford was convicted of the gambling charges.

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Watkins Glen Festival Shows Gain Over Woodstock Days

WATKINS GLEN, N.Y., July 30 (UPI).—When 400,000 persons spent a weekend four years ago on a dairy pasture at the Woodstock Art and Music Fair, the gathering gave the youth movement of the 1960s the name "Woodstock Nation."

On Saturday, 600,000 persons filled the Watkins Glen Grand Prix auto racing course 120 miles to the west for another festival. This one was called the "Summer Jam," an accurate name for an event that saw an enormous, midsummer crowd of cars and people.

There were some differences between Woodstock and Watkins Glen, besides the additional 200,000 persons at the latter festival. There were fewer drugs in evidence, there was more alcohol, there was apparently better organization at Watkins Glen, and there was cooperation between police and festival-goers that Woodstock never achieved.

One Schuyler County auxiliary deputy said: "I don't think I've ever been called 'sir' so many times in my life."

At Watkins Glen, peddlers openly hawked hard and soft drugs, but many who also had been at Woodstock said that drug use was not as prevalent at Watkins Glen.

"You don't see people selling it as openly," George Harvey, 21, of Saugus, Mass., said. "Also, there are a lot more people into alcohol instead of drugs."

'Much Better Behaved'

A Duchess County sheriff's deputy, who helped with security at both festivals, called those at the latter "younger and much better behaved."

"We have four or five times as many people here as we have at our races, and we're getting less than half the trouble. These kids are great," Schuyler County Sheriff Maurice F. Dean said.

Veterans of Woodstock pointed to better organization here.

The organizers said that more than 400,000 persons gate-crashed the rock music festival, but they still made about $2 million from the event.

Organizer Shelly Finkel said that he sold 150,000 tickets at $10 each, and that he and his associates stood to make $1 million more as their share of record sales.

Peking Trade Official To Sign Soviet Accord

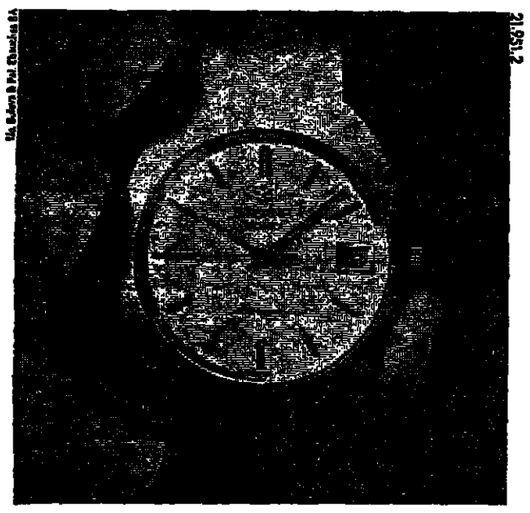
MOSCOW, July 30 (AP).—China's deputy minister of foreign trade, Chai Shu-fan, has arrived in Moscow to conclude a trade agreement with the Soviet Union, Tass news agency reported yesterday.

The government agency said that Mr. Chai "will take part in the concluding stage of trade talks as well as in the signing of an agreement between the governments of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China on goods turnover and payments in 1973." Tass said the talks began in Moscow in April.



Associated Press.

BALLOON MAN—Busy shoppers in downtown Baltimore see this amusing sight every weekend. "Business is pretty good," says the man, "except when it's a little windy."



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Nader Unit Asks Alka-Seltzer Be Censured for Hiding Data

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP).—The makers of Alka-Seltzer were accused yesterday of withholding a study allegedly questioning the drug's safety until after a government panel had completed its work on proposed antacid standards.

Ralph Nader's health research group, which made the accusation, asked the Food and Drug Administration to censure Miles Laboratories publicly and to order removal of Alka-Seltzer from the market until it has been reformulated without aspirin.

In addition, the consumer organization suggested that the FDA's Antacid Advisory Committee be polled or reconvened "to reconsider its position on Alka-Seltzer in light of this study."

A spokesman for the Elkhart, Ind., company called charges that it withheld information "outrageous and unjustified."

The FDA said that it will "fully consider" the charge and other public comments before taking final action on the proposed standards.

Dr. Sidney M. Wolfe, physician-director of the health research group, told FDA Commissioner Alexander M. Schmidt in a letter that the controversial Miles-sponsored study was completed in 1968 but not presented until June 4, two months after the panel's final antacid monograph was published.

"Had this study been made available to the panel before it concluded working on the monograph, the debate might have resulted in Alka-Seltzer being removed from the market, for it shows that Alka-Seltzer causes significant bleeding in normal individuals—contrary to oft-repeated claims by Miles Laboratories," Dr. Wolfe said.

The Miles Laboratories spokesman said, "The research referred to was conducted by an independent expert gastroenterologist in Australia. Applying scientific methods, he concluded that Alka-Seltzer produced no significant increase in gastro-intestinal blood loss."

Dr. Wolfe said that in the research at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital in Sydney, 16 of 20 healthy young persons experienced "significantly greater" blood loss after each took recommended maximum dosage of two Alka-Seltzer tablets four times daily for eight days.

Surveys Show Popularity Gains By Supreme Court Under Burger

WASHINGTON, July 30 (NYT).—The popularity of the Supreme Court among law-enforcement officials has risen considerably during its four years under Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, while the public at large views the court only slightly more favorably than it did the less conservative Warren bench, two surveys indicate.

A check by The New York Times of police chiefs and prosecutors in 17 cities showed that all but a handful believed that their work has been less restrained by the Burger court than it was under Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Most of the law-enforcement officers did not believe, however, that the rulings of the court, whether they favored the prosecution or the rights of the accused, had any real impact on the incidence of crime in the nation, except perhaps for the abolition of the death penalty.

Meanwhile, the Gallup Poll, in a survey conducted earlier this month and released Saturday, reported that 37 percent of those interviewed rated the Supreme Court as excellent or good. A comparable poll at the close of the Warren court in 1969 showed a favorable rating of 33 percent.

Julio Rivera, 52, Dies; El Salvador Ex-Chief, Envoy

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, July 30 (UPI).—Former President Julio Adalberto Rivera, 52, died yesterday of a heart attack at his country home in the suburb of San Jose Guayabal.

Mr. Rivera, El Salvador's ambassador to the United States, arrived home last week after a visit to Peru. Friends said he had planned to return to Washington yesterday.

Mr. Rivera was elected president on April 29, 1962, a year after taking part in a military coup d'etat. He served as chief executive of this tiny Central American nation of 3.5 million persons for five years.

El Salvador's current president, Gen. Fidel Sanchez Hernandez, was elected in 1967 and replaced Mr. Rivera. Mr. Rivera has served as El Salvador's ambassador to both the United States and the Organization of American States since 1969.

Mrs. Anne Kerr

LONDON, July 30 (Reuters).—Mrs. Anne Kerr, 48, an actress-turned-politician who starred in international protest movements, died yesterday.

While still a member of Parliament in 1968, Mrs. Kerr found herself in the middle of the Chicago riots at the Democratic convention that year. She was briefly arrested and subsequently lodged complaints.

Mrs. Kerr lost her seat in the Commons in the 1970 general election. She had been a Labor representative for the town of Rochester.

Mrs. Kerr died in her sleep at her London home. Cause of death was not disclosed.

Guy Middleton

LONDON, July 30 (AP).—Guy Middleton, 65, an actor who specialized in portraying English cads, died at his country home today after a long illness. Mr. Middleton was a star of the London stage in the 1930s. He created the part of Brian Curtis in Terence Rattigan's comedy "French Without Tears," and made his U.S. debut in the same role on Broadway.

Kidnapped Aide In Cyprus Sends Note to His Wife

From Wire Dispatches

NICOSIA, July 30.—Kidnapped Justice Minister Christos Vakis has sent a note to his wife saying that he is well, police said today.

Police said that a message from Mr. Vakis, abducted from his home Friday night by followers of Gen. George Grivas, leader of the EOKA movement for union with Greece, was found inside a telephone booth near the head office of the Bank of Cyprus. It said: "I am quite well. Don't worry. Still a bit more delay."

President Makarios met with his cabinet today, and it was believed that they discussed secret demands from Gen. Grivas to secure the release.

Meanwhile, nine more bombs exploded in Larnaca during the night, destroying four cars and a shop, police said. They brought to more than 40 the number of weekend bombings in Cyprus.

India, Pakistan Recess Talks

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 30 (Reuters).—India and Pakistan have failed to reach agreement in seven days of talks on humanitarian problems left over from the 1971 war but discussions will continue in New Delhi, officials said here tonight.

The adjournment of the talks was announced after India's delegation leader, P. N. Haksar, had his second meeting in four days with Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

The talks reached a critical stage yesterday and Indian sources said tonight it was apparent that several issues needed further consideration. India would have further consultations with Bangladesh, Indian sources said.

Senate Bill Is Rejected

House Refuses Pay Increase Before Re-Election Campaig

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP).—The House today refused even to consider a bill to give congressmen a pay raise this year just before they begin their re-election campaigns.

The Senate last week passed a bill that would have increased the salaries of congressmen, federal judges and top administration officials every two years instead of every four years.

Democratic leader Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., D., Mass., said the rumor is that a special commission has recommended that President Nixon increase congressmens' pay by $10,000 but that the President will recommend only a 5 percent increase or $2,300.

Congressmen now are paid $42,500 a year. Five percent is the guideline for maximum pay increases under the President's wage-price controls.

But the House refused by 237 to 151 even to take up the bill. It was attacked primarily by Republicans as a bill to give congressmen automatic nonelection year salary raises.

'Comical and Insulting'

Rep. David W. Dennis, R., Ind., said it was based on "the comical and insulting assumption that the American people are so stupid they won't realize what's going on."

Rep. John J. Rhodes, R., Ariz., said the pay increase would come at a time when President Nixon is asking labor to forego high increases and industry to forego profits to halt the inflationary spiral.

"And here we come," Mr. Rhodes said, "and connive to get a pay raise for ourselves without standing up to be counted."

Rep. Morris K. Udall, D., Ariz., a chief architect of the new system begun four years ago under which the President sets salaries for congressmen, judges and administration officials contended: "No man should fix his own pay."

Under the new system appro four years ago a special ni member commission recomme increases on the basis of the of living and pay increases the private sector during period.

The President considers t recommendations and then the raises himself, subject to by either the House or Se within 30 days. The bill be the House would have bro increases every two years ins of in nonelection years.

Specifically, it would have quired President Nixon to m his recommendations by Aug to go into effect by October less vetoed by either the H or the Senate.

Under the original law, President would set the r in January to go into effec March unless vetoed by e the House or Senate.

Mine's Elevator Falls in Englan 13 Killed, 15 Hu

CHESTERFIELD, England, 30 (UPI).—Thirteen men killed when an elevator carr early-shift coal miners to in the Markham Colliery fe the bottom of a 2,000-foot today.

Officials at Chesterfield R Hospital said that 15 men seriously hurt.

Robert Dunn, Derbyshire director of the National Board, said: "We cannot s this stage how it happened."

He said that engineering guards had failed to prevent accident, which occurred the lifting mechanism overra normal limits, hoisting an e rising car into a derrick a the shaft and dumping a car taining the 28 men to the bottom.



United Press International.

GUN TOTER—Morgan Porter, son of a Monumen Colo., station owner, pumps gas with a pistol tucke into his hip pocket. He says the pistol is to discoura hostile tourists whom he must turn away in ord to serve their regular, hometown customers.

U.S. Automakers Get Extension Of 1 Year on Pollution Standar

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP).—The nation's top three automakers were granted a one-year extension today of the 1976 deadline for meeting the nitrogen-oxide pollution standard.

Robert W. Fri, acting administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, said evidence that the standard could not be met in the 1976 model-year prompted the delay.

Mr. Fri set an interim stan for the year of two grams a a reduction of about 30 pe from the nitrogen oxide sions of noncontrolled vehic

The 1970 Clean Air Act, w set the standards, called fo duction of nitrogen oxides, h carbons and carbon mon from emission levels of veh The EPA earlier granted a year suspension of the h carbon and carbon mon standards.

Mr. Fri said that he th the two-gram-mile nitrogen standard probably would re General Motors, Ford and C ler to use an improved exh gas recirculation system. He that the system would cos consumer about $10, but th would improve gasoline mil

Rhodesia Reports Four Rebels Killed

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, 30 (Reuters).—Four guer have been killed and o captured by Rhodesian sec forces recently, an official muniqué said yesterday.

It said that in the last days, guerrillas had pillage African-owned store and mu ed a village headman. The muniqué added that an Af woman, abducted by guer from St. Albert's German J mission in northeastern Rh sia on July 5, had been res One schoolboy and seven Af girls aged between 15 and 1 still missing.

Briton Released By Argentine Revolutionaries

BUENOS AIRES, July 30 (Reuters).—British businessman Charles Lockwood was freed last night after spending 53 days in an underground cell as the captive of leftist urban guerrillas.

The 63-year-old company director was said by a spokesman to be in good health after his ordeal and staying with his family at the country home of friends.

Although it has not been officially confirmed, one source in Mr. Lockwood's firm, Roberts and Co., said that a ransom of 20 million pesos ($2 million) had been paid for his release. The Trotskyite People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) claimed responsibility for the June 6 kidnapping.

Earlier this month, the ERP released an American executive, John Thompson, 53. They were reported to have collected a $3-million ransom that police sources said was paid by the local affiliate of the U.S. Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., of which Mr. Thompson was chairman and general manager.

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As It Convenes Today

Hardliners, in Majority, Seek To Wreck Ulster Assembly

BELFAST, July 30 (Reuters).—Hardline politicians devoted to wrecking Britain's new power-sharing plan for Northern Ireland emerged today as the largest force in the new provincial assembly.

With the assembly due to meet for the first time tomorrow, its complexion changed dramatically when nonaligned Protestant members joined with a rightist coalition which plans to make the assembly unworkable.

Northern Ireland's Protestant majority generally is unenthusiastic about British plans to give the Catholics a greater say in running the province. But the official Unionist party, for 50 years the dominant force in the old provincial parliament at Stormont, said it was prepared to give the new assembly a try.

By adopting this policy, Unionist leader Brian Faulkner split the party. Hardliners William Craig and the Rev. Ian Paisley formed a coalition to wreck the new assembly from the inside.

Unionists in Minority

In elections for the 78-seat assembly last June, the Craig-Paisley alliance captured 15 seats against 22 for Mr. Faulkner's official Unionists. But 13 Protestants who also had split from the official Unionists captured seats. And today, 10 of them announced that they had joined forces with Mr. Craig and Mr. Paisley.

One official Unionist member was killed in a car crash since the election, which means that the Unionists will be a minority party for the first time in the province's 50-year history when the assembly convenes tomorrow.

The new Protestant group attacked the new assembly and demanded control over the mainly Protestant police force and assailed British plans for more cooperation among Dublin, London and Belfast.

"We utterly reject the right of the Irish Republic to have any say whatsoever in the affairs or future of Northern Ireland," they said in a statement.

Will Refuse to Obey

The first sign of the hardliners' tactics occurred today when Mr. Paisley said that he would refuse to obey a ruling by Mr. William Whitelaw, Britain's chief executive in the province, that speeches tomorrow be kept to five minutes. "The Westminster government is intent on muzzling Northern Ireland's representatives," he said.

British troops, meanwhile, fired rubber bullets and a tear-gas canister today to disperse a group of about 30 youths who set fire to a car and threw stones at soldiers in the Roman Catholic Creggan area of Londonderry, an army spokesman said.

The spokesman said that the stoning began in Swilling Gardens and was broken up, then resumed again at Linsfort Drive.

A nearly 200-year-old Roman Catholic church, which was badly damaged by a bomb blast early today, will have to be demolished, authorities said. The roof of the church, St. Bridget's at Killyman, was blown off, and the interior demolished by a bomb placed by the altar, bomb experts said.

Briton Gets Life For Killing of 3

WORCESTER, England, July 30 (AP).—A 21-year-old man was sentenced to life imprisonment today for murdering the three small children of the couple with whom he roomed.

Judge Sir John Ashworth ordered that David McGreavy not be eligible for parole for at least 20 years. McGreavy pleaded guilty to the murder of Paul Ralph, 4, and his sister Dawn, 2, and Samantha, 9 months, in April. The children had been left with him while their father went to meet their mother at work.



Associated Press.

COLORFUL CITY—Modern design on wall of newly completed building in Tokyo expresses variou mushrooms in legendary form...according to the AP caption.

In Bundestag Leader's Office

Police Report Bonn Safe Wasn't Forced

BONN, July 30 (Reuters).—Police have ruled out the possibility that a break-in occurred last week at the office of Herbert Wehner, the parliamentary floor leader of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party and a key witness in a political bribery investigation here, a spokesman of parliament's lower house, the Bundestag, said today.

Police began investigating the possibility of a break-in at Mr. Wehner's Bundestag office on Friday, after his secretary reported that confidential documents in a safe appeared to have been disturbed and its combination lock forced.

Story Unchanged

A police spokesman said today that inquiries have proved that scratches on the combination lock were four years old and had been made by a crowbar during repair work.

The Bundestag spokesman said: "Police have told me that the possibility of a crime being involved has been ruled out. It now looks as if one of the three people who knew the combination went to the safe without the knowledge of the others."

He added that the secretary had not altered her story that papers had been disturbed. Only she, Mr. Wehner and his stepdaughter knew the combination.

The incident caused speculation that it was linked with the so-called Steiner affair, in which a parliamentary commission is probing allegations that Chancellor Brandt's chief parliamentary whip bribed an opposition politician to save the chancellor from defeat in a no-confidence motion last year.

The chief whip, Karl Wienand, has denied the charges by Julius Steiner, the former Christian Democratic deputy, who has alleged to the commission that Mr. Wienand paid him 50,000 marks to cast a blank ballot in the April, 1972, vote, thus helping create a two-vote majority for Mr. Brandt.

A Week Later

The apparently disturbed documents were discovered just a week after Mr. Wehner testified in support of Mr. Wienand.

Meanwhile, the Christian Democratic opposition, which is represented on the nine-man Bribery Commission by four deputies, will meet tomorrow to decide whether to call for the resignation of commission chairman Friedrich Schaefer.

Mr. Schaefer told the news magazine Der Spiegel that he had been informed of Mr. Steiner's alleged illegal voting activities on the day of the balloting. The CDU regards this as proof that Mr. Schaefer is prejudiced.

Norway Bars Israel Bids in Slaying Case

Arab Was Victim; Six Persons Held

OSLO, July 30 (UPI).—Norway today denied Israel access to two Israeli citizens arrested in connection with the political murder of an Arab in Norway.

The Norwegian Foreign Ministry said also that it had rejected an Israeli request that the two be released from custody.

They were arrested last week in an Oslo apartment belonging to an Israeli security official who has diplomatic status.

The Israelis were seized in connection with the fatal shooting nine days ago of Ahmed Bouchiki, 30, a Moroccan living in the south Norway town of Lillehammer.

Norwegian Premier Lars Korvald and police said that the killing was committed by an Israeli group chasing Arab guerrillas.

Six persons, including the two unidentified Israelis, have been arrested in connection with the killing.

The Foreign Ministry statement today stopped short of incriminating Israeli officials, but Norwegian sources said there were indications that the two arrested Israelis were more than just ordinary Israeli citizens.

Police sources said that the six arrested persons—all foreigners—were apparently looking for a member of the Palestinians' Black September terrorist movement and mistook Mr. Bouchiki for one of the Black September leaders.

The sources said that they had found nothing to support the theory that Mr. Bouchiki was involved with any Arab organization.

Israel's Admission

JERUSALEM, July 30 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir yesterday admitted that Israel is taking action abroad to stave off Arab guerrilla attacks.

"You cannot know and the people of Israel cannot know the details of how many Jews or Israelis are alive today because of our ability to prevent tragedies and horrors planned by terrorist gangs all over the world," Mrs. Meir told a congress of U.S. Zionists.

Mrs. Meir and other Israeli officials have not commented directly on the Norway murder case.

Fear of U.S. Cutback Seen Cause

French A-Tests, Nuclear Growth Linked

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON, July 30 (NYT).—France is expanding its nuclear force by constructing sites in southeastern France for its third group of intermediate-range ballistic missiles with thermonuclear warheads, according to authoritative U.S. sources.

French persistence in continuing nuclear tests in the South Pacific in the face of international condemnation is linked directly to the importance the Ministry of Defense in Paris attaches to the weapons scheduled for these sites, the sources said.

Yesterday, France set off a second nuclear blast in the current series at Mururoa Atoll, a week after the first detonation.

The new generation of IRBMs in the French arsenal will be tipped with thermonuclear warheads instead of the less powerful atomic warheads with which the missiles in present sites are armed. The Pacific tests involve detonation devices for the new warheads.

Construction of the sites is a resumption of a program abandoned by the French government after the student-led riots of May, 1968. The riots were not directed at the nuclear program, but, according to qualified sources, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, then the president, deemed it wiser to delay the program.

The French rationale for resuming construction and for deploying the thermonuclear missiles is that the U.S. attitude toward providing a nuclear umbrella for Western Europe has changed.

French officials have told U.S. diplomats and military men that they expect a sizable reduction in U.S. forces in Europe, weakening the military link between Western Europe and the United States, and they fear that, in any case, neo-isolationism will weaken U.S. determination to protect Europe in a nuclear crisis.

The French will deploy two sections of nine missiles each on the Albion Plateau in southeastern France. The missiles are surface-to-surface devices with a range of almost 1,900 miles and an estimated warhead yield of the equivalent of 150,000 tons of TNT.

The new section will be equipped with warheads with a strength close to a megaton—equal to a million tons of TNT. The missiles' range will be marginally greater, penetration aids will be improved and the electronics system will be modernized.

Missile-launching submarines are the second important element of French nuclear power. Two are operational and a third, Le Foudroyant, will become operational late next year. Two others are to join the fleet by 1978.

The submarines now deployed are armed with surface-to-surface ballistic missiles with a range of 1,500 miles and a 500-kiloton atomic warhead.

Designers are working on a new missile for the submarines with a solid propellant that will increase the range by about 400 miles. A second refinement, probably available after 1976, will involve thermonuclear warheads.

The U.S. sources report that with the deployment of the larger land-based and sea-based missile systems, the airborne element in French nuclear power has been de-emphasized.

No Longer Seen as Menace

U.S. Inverts Policy, Considers Peron Argentina's Best Hope

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, July 30 (NYT).—In a reversal of attitudes, the U.S. government has come to view Juan Domingo Peron not as a menace but as Argentina's best hope for political stability and economic progress.

This reappraisal was advanced in interviews by top officials of the State Department involved with South American affairs and was confirmed by the Argentine Embassy as its understanding of current United States policy.

The shift, which evolved gradually and quietly, appears to have been influenced as much by a revision of thinking about Gen. Peron's first period of rule from 1946 to his ouster in 1955 as by the tempestuous course of Argentine politics in the last year.

Upper Floors Visited

But it has reached the point where a visitor to one of the upper, policy-making floors of the State Department was told: "I think this is the moment for Peron. He alone can bring cohesion to Argentina. There is no one else left, so he has come to represent opportunity."

This new attitude is in striking contrast to the original estimate of Gen. Peron at the end of World War II when he was officially viewed by Washington as at best a disruptive force and at worst as a fascist dictator.

Members of the Argentine community here appear to have undergone a similar change of heart. "It is almost magic," said a man who served time in Peronist jails. "I was praying to have him dead for 19 years and now I am hoping for his health."

Under the change in thinking about Peronism among Washington policy-makers, Gen. Peron is now actually given credit for having established the first strong and viable labor movement in Latin America and other reforms.

Despite the suppression of civil liberties, including freedom of the press, under his admitted dictatorship, Gen. Peron is also now said to have led a much needed revolution that is said to have provided Argentina with the basis for a modern democracy.

The revision in thinking concludes that Peronism was less an ideology with fascist overtones and is now said to be a personification of national and populist aspirations.

While U.S. relations with Argentina were smooth during the rule of the military in Buenos Aires—a department official called them "better than at any time for the last 45 years"—there is hope here for still further improvement with a Peron government.

The State Department view, shared by many Argentines here, is that military rule has left the country in a state of somnambulism as far as the rest of the hemisphere and the world are concerned—so preoccupied with domestic difficulties that it had no time to look outward.

Peron Bars Leftist Youth

BUENOS AIRES, July 30 (AP).—Gen. Peron underscored his present moderate course of action yesterday by appointing a new supreme council of his supporters. The large, leftist Peronist Youth was barred.

"It is an outright turn to the right," said a spokesman for the 300,000-member youth movement. Despite its proclaimed loyalty to Gen. Peron, the faction also is calling for the establishment of socialism in Argentina.

ARP

Leo JULY 23 - AUGUST 22



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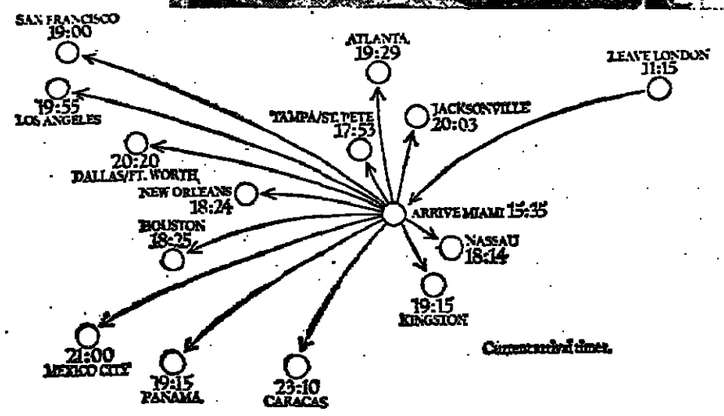
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Tuesday, July 31, 1973 *

It Can Be Done

With fighting still bitter in South Vietnam and reaching crisis proportions in Cambodia, the political agreement in Laos comes as an indication that such settlements are possible. Their long-term value is another matter: too many documents have been signed to "settle" the problems of Indochina for the world (or the Indochinese) to have much faith in scraps of paper.

Laos, too, has had more experience with political compromise than her neighbors. In Vietnam, political differences expressed themselves in partition—and that did not work. In Cambodia, the Khmers held together, albeit with many strains, under Prince Sihanouk until very recently. But Laos saw three political forces—royalists, neutralists and Pathet Lao—arise at the outset of its post-Geneva career, and has been making efforts to accommodate all three ever since.

Those efforts were complicated by the acute interest of other states in Laos—the neighboring Vietnams and Thailand, as well as the Soviet Union, China and the United States, for whom Laos was a significant square on the Indochinese checkerboard. This, too, is an old experience for Laos, which has long been a kind of Belgium of Southeast Asia. But it has not made political disagreements any easier to resolve. Nor is it yet clear what the attitude of the outside nations will be, or how they will respond to any internal pressures within the oddly-shaped Laotian territory.

And Laos has, in full measure, those difficulties which afflict any state long at war: administrative chaos, economic disruption and inflation. Observers are divided on the prospects for the new agreement, but whatever optimism is expressed is muted; the future of Laos is clearly in doubt.

On the positive side, however, is the fact that the Laotians will at least try to shape that future together by political means, rather than continue such wasting struggles as still ravage South Vietnam and have brought Cambodia to the point of collapse. Even if the current agreement is regarded as no more than a continuation of the truce, it is at least a truce containing positive elements—creating organs that just might develop beyond the stage of competition into one of cooperation.

And, at the very least, any truce is better than a continuation of the killing: any arguments are better than the bullet. For Laos to attain nationhood there is now no longer any easy route. But that which has been chosen seems more profitable for the Laotian people than the years of war that have gone before.

Mr. Tanaka at the White House

The arrival over the weekend of Japan's prime minister, Kakuei Tanaka, is an occasion to reflect on the recent damage suffered by the relationship between his country and the United States. Unfortunately, neither the visitor nor his host, President Nixon, is in much of a position to undertake any very major repairs. Mr. Tanaka's prestige at home has been somewhat eroded over the past six months by a series of political reverses although, to be sure, his troubles are minor and routine compared with Mr. Nixon's. The talks will have performed a useful service if they result in nothing more than a tacit agreement by the two governments to take a more careful account of each other's internal difficulties in the months ahead.

Just two years ago the United States, without warning to its allies, broke its 23 years of adamant refusal to deal with China. The public impact of that sudden reversal was much greater in Japan than in America, and it opened large questions of defense and strategy that neither government yet appears entirely ready to answer. Simultaneously the phenomenal rise of Japanese economic power began to have consequences around the world that the Japanese themselves commonly underestimated. Adjusting to large and unexpected increases in foreign imports is not, for any country, a process that is either simple or painless. A month after Mr. Nixon announced that he was changing his mind regarding China, he imposed his surcharge on imports. The surcharge was followed by a long, angry dispute with Japan over textiles, ending in further American quotas on textile imports. They were followed, in the spring of 1972, by the imposition of an elaborate new system of steel imports aimed primarily at Japan.

The United States continued to press the Japanese to buy more American products, and particularly farm products, on the ground that we are the world's most reliable agricultural supplier. Japan shifted her dependence increasingly to American foodstuffs and the trade balance improved. But the Nixon administration was so busy selling American food abroad that it neglected the protein shortages developing in this country. It belatedly responded with the soybean export quotas, of which the chief victim is, unhappily, Japan. Meanwhile the two countries, with their rising demands for fuel, are competing fiercely for Mideast oil.

On both sides of the coming conversations, there will be plenty of opportunities for complaint and accusation. But both governments appear to recognize the danger. Both realize that it is not a good time to ask for large new commitments. Particularly in the crucial matters of trade and money, there is not much to do but wait for the worldwide conferences scheduled to begin this autumn.

What is a statesman to do, under these trying circumstances? Mr. Tanaka is considering the announcement of a gift of $10 million to American universities for the support of Japanese studies. This generous and graceful gesture would convey the message that Japan wishes to emphasize her interest in the longer future of her relations with her chief ally and competitor. This meeting may prove to be the rare example in which a symbolic gift carries more real importance than all of the political discussions together.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Two Europes (Comecon, EEC)

The [Common Market, an] organization which Soviet propaganda denounced for years as "the tool of monopolies," thus becomes a partner worthy of the highest consideration for socialist countries... How did the Kremlin switch from ostracism to realism? Why does it contemplate cooperation with a system which it held up to public obloquy not so long ago? The Soviets and their allies long believed the Common Market had no future... The socialist states doubtless have revised their attitude in the hope of concluding advantageous accords... The evolution of the U.S.S.R. also appears dictated by political considerations... The U.S.S.R. has not been able to stop European construction as it hoped to do. Now it is therefore trying to associate with it. The Kremlin is also engaged in organizing future cooperation on the continent. The discussions in Helsinki have confirmed the existence of two main tendencies on the matter. Several delegations want above all to guarantee the independence and equality of all states; they refuse negotiations between blocs. Others, such as the U.S.S.R., are mainly concerned with having the territorial and political status quo solemnly established. Thus a virtually organic cooperation is needed between the groups which presently share Europe. To get it, Mr. Brezhnev is ready to forget past condemnations. But the secretary general of the Communist party practices a give-and-take method. He incidentally made this very clear in his speech of March, 1972. He agrees to recognize the Common Market, which exists and already has an international standing, provided the capitalists also at last recognize the Comecon, which is still aspiring to exist.

—*From Le Monde (Paris).*

* * *

There is probably more than a coincidence between the decision of the Comecon countries to contact the Common Market, and the arrival of Mr. Michel Jobert in Moscow: first because it was with President Pompidou that Mr. Brezhnev spoke initially of relations between the two economic groups of East and West Europe during their talks in Zaslav last January; and also because Paris, which is pleading for freer relations between states belonging to different social systems, is very likely to hang back before the prospect of negotiations "from bloc to bloc" on the economic level... As for Franco-Soviet political cooperation, Paris and Moscow are no longer exactly on the same wavelength. France views with mixed feelings the process of détente in Europe which, it believes, might result in creation in the center of Europe of a zone with special status, which would act as a magnet on a Germany eager for reunification. For Paris, détente makes sense only insofar as it permits closer relations among "equal and sovereign" states, without any distinction of the social regime to be established. This supposes that Moscow would release its hold on its buffer zone; a most improbable assumption.

—*From Les Echos (Paris).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

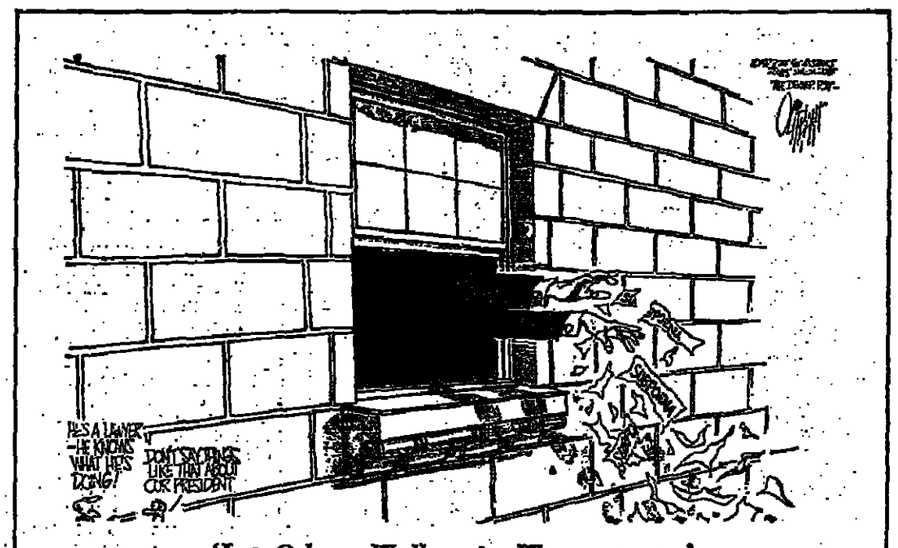
July 31, 1898

LONDON—The news of Prince Von Bismarck's death has made a greater impression than probably could be made by the death of any other living statesman. The fame of the man was so great and his work so notable that men, hearing now that he has gone forever from the scene of his labors, know that one of the great forces of the century has passed away.

Fifty Years Ago

July 31, 1923

SAN FRANCISCO—The alarming rumors of the serious illness of President Harding, which were dissipated yesterday when it was stated that he merely had a slight attack of ptomaine poisoning, were today confirmed as accurate, when it was announced that the President's condition was much worse. The nation remembers the sudden breakdown of former President Wilson while touring for the League of Nations.



'Let Others Wallow in Watergate . . .'

Needed: Awareness of Wrongdoing

By Anthony Lewis

"Crime is contagious."
—Mr. Justice Brandeis.

LONDON.—Looking at Washington from a distance in these days of serial horror, one is struck by a generality even more devastating than the particular disclosures of crime and arrogance. It is the failure of the men who committed these acts to show the slightest consciousness of wrongdoing.

Consider some of the things we have learned in recent weeks—matters not subject to factual dispute:

● The President of the United States taped every sound in his office for years, betraying others' expectation of confidence and denying himself the dignity of privacy.

● At the direction of the President, his chief domestic aide offered high federal office to a judge then presiding in a controversial criminal trial of great political interest to the President.

● White House agents broke into a psychiatrist's office to steal the records of a patient who was being prosecuted in that trial, after the FBI had requested the records in a lawful manner and the doctor had properly refused them.

● American planes bombed Cambodia for 14 months without the knowledge of the public, of Congress, of the civilian head of the Air Force or of its vice-chief of staff. False official reports were made on those raids, and apparently on others in Laos.

● American soldiers led combat patrols in Laos in violation of a specific legal prohibition voted by Congress and signed by the President.

No apology has been voiced for any one of these acts. Far from it. They have been defended at the highest level as necessary, authorized, constitutional and proper.

The unrepentant attitude has been on public display in the face and words of John Ehrlichman. In essence his position has been that anything is within the power of the White House if it declares a national security interest. When a senator asked whether murder was permissible along with burglary, Ehrlichman replied that he did not want to draw the line.

Such obliviousness to the reality of wrongdoing raises disturbing questions.

Do these men have personality defects that make them literally unable to distinguish between right and wrong? Do they reflect some terrible new flaw in American society, in our family life and education? Or may the world military role of the United States, and the power concentrated in the White House, inevitably produce a tendency to hubris?

No Answer

There can be no definitive answer to such mysteries. But Americans must be concerned with their society's attitude toward the corruption of power now that it has been so dramatically exposed. And here there are some worrying signs of cynicism.

Too many Americans, including visitors to Europe, dismiss Watergate as the sort of thing "all politicians do." They do not, and it would be death in a democracy to assume that they did. Then there is the reported inclination of leading Democrats to keep Richard Nixon in office until 1976, so it will be easier to beat any Republican then. Merely to state that proposition is to know how unworthy a response it is to a crisis of confidence in government.

Another troubling idea in the air is that we must get back to government business as usual. Both Time and Newsweek last week conveyed, with a ring of Establishment approval, a call by Henry Kissinger for a sort of Watergate cease-fire to let the Nixon foreign policy go forward. "We could come together on the fundamentals," he was reported as saying.

The fundamental that Kissinger has never understood is respect for the institutions of democracy. The foreign policy of which he has been a principal author has operated too often with open contempt for Congress and law. And for truth: After 14 months of secret bombing in Cambodia, President Nixon announced his 1970 invasion in a speech saying that for five years we had not moved against enemy sanctuaries there "because we did not wish to violate the territory of a neutral nation."

When Brandeis said "Crime is contagious," he was warning against official crimes, done in the name of the national interest. Recent events have shown how wise he was. Men who wage war in secret find it easy to tap telephones, and justify burglaries, and treat their own wishes as superior to the law made by Congress.

All governments do some nasty things, in foreign affairs especially. But when those things come to light, a decent government treats them as aberrations or disowns them. It does not embrace lawlessness as policy.

What the United States needs now is a cleansing awareness of wrongdoing, not pieties about carrying on the business of government. The only thing worse than Watergate would be cynical acceptance of its values.

No Protection Against the Abuse of Power

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—The burglarizing of the doctor's office has given rise to an unexpected debate on the question of the latent powers of the President. Everybody automatically assumed all along not only that it was illegal to break into the office but also reprehensible, the two not always going hand in hand.

Along comes John Ehrlichman to testify that in point of fact he did not commission the burglary, but that if he had indeed done so in the name of Richard Nixon he would under the circumstances have been justified. This reduced Sen. Ervin to sputtering indignation, from which he recovered long enough to gasp out the observation that the President does not have the power to suspend the Fourth Amendment.

In due course there ensued a learned debate on the subject between John J. Wilson, lawyer for Ehrlichman, and Sen. Ervin. And, a day later, Daniel Ellsberg had a press conference at which he proved nothing at all by saying he wouldn't dream of passing along secret documents to a foreign power, and neither would any of his friends, and anyway, his father-in-law and he aren't on speaking terms, and that proves that J. Edgar Hoover wouldn't have hesitated to investigate him, contrary to the representations of Ehrlichman who claimed that the White House had to maneuver around the FBI because of Hoover's longtime friendship with Ellsberg's father-in-law.

I recall from Mr. Wilson's comfortable assurances that the President can in fact do anything in the high cause of national security although the argument is tenable, and was of course embraced by Abraham Lincoln. He argued, in defense of one of the many liberties he took with the Constitution during the Civil War, that the founders could not have been expected to ask a President, in order to sustain a single liberty, to doom all other liberties by permitting the ship of state to sink. Although at the time he made this defense there was no question that the republic was in mortal danger, still history does not validate Lincoln's judgment; i.e., it is probable that without, for instance, suspending habeas corpus, he would have won the war in any event.

Ellsberg points out that for 10 cents, the Soviet Union could have got the Pentagon papers at the local newsstand. It is a cute point, but Ellsberg in fact pulled a fast one.

The fact is the White House did not know what was in the Pentagon papers at the moment it heard that a set had been delivered to the Soviet Embassy. And even if the White House had assumed that the contents of the papers would not reveal to the Soviet Union secrets damaging to the United States, there was a corpus delicti: classified papers delivered to the Soviet Emb by somebody. One can ha blame Mr. Nixon for proceed on the assumption that it reasonable to suppose that same man who delivered the The New York Times deliv them to the Russians.

I suspect that Mr. Ehrlich has not come clean on the q tion of Ellsberg's psychia Unless the psychiatrist is a S gall of sorts, or unless he we gentleman of subversive b ground identified as by either the FBI or or somebody, he is not cally the man to burglarize t der to uncover details a transactions between Ellsber the Soviet Embassy. And he how matters of this sort ad the awful delicacy they ach The motives of Ehrlichman are better not explained explained, even though to n them would make their mi more understandable.

Meanwhile, the debate probably go on and it will n resolved—and shouldn't be. W a President stoops to uncons tionality, the transgression w almost every case be history rule upon—as with Lincoln, Jefferson, and Roosevelt, Lyndon Johnson. No fo charter for a free society is l against improvisation; nor is state protected against the a of power.

In the Third World

Powers to the Poor

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—Maybe it won't be so relatively safe and easy anymore for the United States to ignore, at least in the same degree, the gnawing requirements of the world's poor. This is perhaps more a prospect than a reality at this point but it is a near-term reality and a compelling one and it deserves a harder look.

Through the peak cold-war years, many third-world countries successfully played one great power against another, squeezing out not only military hardware but economic aid. Egypt's Nasser was the acknowledged master of this "game of nations." Yugoslavia's Tito was its principal expositor. Little Afghanistan, often considered backward and feudal, demonstrated a keen knack for it and wangled from Moscow and Washington a total of aid worth no less than a year or two's GNP.

But the great powers' readiness to conduct their rivalry with each other on third-world turf has faded. Many Americans are either confused or frustrated by what actual results aid has achieved. Meanwhile, the post-war regeneration of a world trade system has drawn priority American attention to aspects of economic association with the world's rich. Many now wonder whether any amount of outside help, in whatever form, can get the really poor countries over that magic hump into something like self-sufficiency.

Apprehensive

Out of this sense that we have no friends there anyway, as John Connally once said of Latin America, has evolved a set of trade, aid and money policies which are at best begrudging and at worst downright mean. What might be called the Nixon-Fulbright axis—the one interested chiefly in nations which contribute to the "balance of power," the other ever wearier of keeping at difficult tasks in the world—makes much of the third world deeply apprehensive.

The unspoken Nixon-Fulbright premise has been that, if for one reason or another the United States eased off the third world, it wouldn't much matter to the United States. This is precisely the premise which I would question, taking a lead here from a recent foreign policy article "The Threat From the Third World," by C. Fred Bergsten, a former National Security Council aide who now works out of Brookings.

His thesis is that the United States, so often portrayed by the critics as a villain in the third world, may shortly and increasingly become a victim as elements among the world's less developed countries acquire the wit and will to manipulate new international economic factors against Washington. For instance, they could:

● Deny supplies of crucial natural resources, price-gouge, or divert supplies to our rich competitors in Europe and Japan. Beyond the obvious instance of the model of oil, there are lever possibilities in copper, tin, bauxite.

● Confiscate or restrict American investments, which reached $14 billion in the third world by the end of 1971, exclusive of oil; or limit new investments. That $14 billion is worth $1 billion a year to the American balance of payments.

● Repudiate or slow or tie the repayment of debts. Public American claims on the less developed countries stand at about $25 billion; private claims at a billion.

Some of these "threats" have, of course, already been made real. The poor countries could also cut prices of manufactured exports to hurt American exports in other markets, hinder global environment campaigns by becoming pollution havens, look the other way at American appeals to cope with narcotics traffic, throw their weight in international economic forums to the side of the Europeans or Japanese or Russians.

Whether these various actions are taken, or intensified, depends quite importantly, Bergsten argues, on "the policy milieu of the future. The countries involved will certainly be more likely to act if the industrialized world frustrates their efforts to achieve their goals more constructively and if they are barred from participating effectively in global decisions which vitally affect their own destinies. They are more likely to act against the United States alone if the latter is the most obstinate or neglectful of all. Even a perception of such obstinacy or neglect, sufficiently plausible to be widely believed in both the third world and the industrialized countries themselves, could trigger actions.

To some, portrayal of these perils represents a kind of far-fetched worst-case approach to a situation in which the United States retains formidable power. But it would seem only prudent to start thinking systematically of the threats that could develop. We may not have friends out there—actually, we still do have friends. But we could be nourishing foes.

Letters

Watergate Coverage

A number of letters have appeared in the International Herald Tribune praising you for your coverage of the Watergate affair. I think the writers of these letters are not very perceptive and that they err when they feel, as did the author of the last published (July 20), that those critical of the press fear the "full disclosure of facts and information."

A great mass of the space devoted to Watergate in the International Herald Tribune is not fact and information. The editorials of The New York Times and The Washington Post, the columns of James Reston, Joseph Kraft, Anthony Lewis, Art Buchwald, Russell Baker and the cartoons of Mauldin and Herblock are opinions or fancy; not fact.

All the aforementioned editorial writers, columnists and cartoonists were bitterly anti-Nixon before Watergate. If these gentlemen were judges in courts of law, they would have had to disqualify themselves as interested parties. Yet, they presume to judge though they are not judges and though they are not impartial.

There is no justification under the law or in view of the circumstances of American life to ask that President Nixon prove himself innocent of the taint of Watergate as suggested by Joseph Kraft in one of his columns.

Those who praise you for your Watergate role also do not seem aware of the latitude an editor possesses in the "play" of the news—the selection of a story for the leading spot on the front page or for the "burial" of another on the bottom of Page 2. Nor are they aware that though the press has made Watergate seem America's greatest problem, its seemingly paramount importance is possibly the creation of the press.

Watergate, except for the journalistic and congressional response to it, holds no menace for the American people. Except for the dangers to which the response by Congress and the information media are subjecting us, it is past history.

Left in the shadows because of the press's obsession with Watergate are the American people's real problems: fear for personal security on the home community, inflation and the interrelated problems of the energy crisis and the weak dollar. The press, indeed, can be said to have intensified these real problems by its role in damaging the prestige of the United States and undermining the stability of its government.

A prime example of the virulence of the press in the Watergate matter is The New York Times editorial printed in the International Herald Tribune in the edition of July 14-15. In it the word "horror(s)" was used exactly 10 times—if one does not count the bold, black headline "White House Horrors." That is exactly 10 times more than the word was ever employed by "The Times" for the tens of thousands of murders and killings by the North Vietnamese in many years of warfare.

K.H. HECHT.
Heidelberg, W. Germany.

Mr. Hecht might have noted that the expression "White House horrors" was used by John N. Mitchell, the former attorney general and head of the Nixon re-election committee. It was not invented by The New York Times. Incidentally, Mr. Hecht gives this newspaper more credit for integrity than some of its readers do; some of them have suggested that several letters appearing in this space were written by the editor.

Mr. Howe (Letters, July 24) should enroll for a crash course in Russian, Hungarian or Slovak (there is actually a very large number of suitable languages).

He would therefore not be dependent upon the IHT for his news from vindictive reporters spewing forth their "bias and dirt. . . ." He could read Pravda, etc., whose government imposes a stringent code of ethics, possibly more to his liking.

W.B. WAYNE.
Vienna.

It seems to me that some people find it awfully difficult to face the truth especially when the press keeps on getting criticized because it is printing stories about Watergate, because it is happening, and it is showing the obvious unhealthy state of politics, not only with this present administration but in politics generally.

Keep it up press, maybe somehow it will all get through to these people, when perhaps hopefully, the White House becomes a "health resort," because it would be very healthy indeed in this day and age if the person who IS telling the truth (as Mr. Buchwald suggests that "someone must be telling the truth") lets us all in on it.

JUDY DAHL-HANSEN.
Grens, Switzerland.

Mr. Howe's letter of July 24 disturbed me. Miss or Mrs. Stokes's letter of the 25th finally forced me to write.

In view of all the revelations regarding the White House to date, and those to come, how can they blame the press for our mess? I say thank God for the American press and the IHT's coverage.

W. H. G. GIBLIN.
Monaco.

For decades I have been a daily reader of your paper, considering it one of the best on the market. Not so any more after your handling of Watergate.

I fully agree with Milvia Stokes (Letters, July 25) and Anthony C. Smith (July 26). As to Buchwald, I do not consider his endless jabbering about Watergate one little bit funny, but plain silly.

B. G. ENGELHARDT.
Hamburg.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed or with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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And Now California Offers Instant Homes

By Robert Lindsey

LONG BEACH, Calif. (NYT).—The buyers at a new $100-million waterfront housing complex here called Marina Pacifica won't need to pick out furniture before moving into their new homes. They won't have to choose dishes, place mats, silverware, ashtrays, flower arrangements or painting for the walls either.

The staff of the development will select all of the furnishings for the buyers, producing what the complex's decorators call an "instant home," and what some outsiders may call "instant tastes."

The average price of the 1,500 homes in the condominium complex is $55,000, and the most expensive will sell for $98,000. Buyers of the smallest studio-size units, which cost $30,000 to $40,000, are required to buy, for $3,500 up, one of eight "packages" of interior furnishings, down to the place mats, lamps, paintings and a coffee pot.

The plan is optional—but encouraged—for buyers of larger units. So far almost one-third of these buyers have indicated they will sign up, according to officials of the development. The builders predict more than half the buyers will do so after seeing decorated model units that are to open this fall. They also predicted that the concept of pre-selected interior furnishings will spread to other large housing developments.

To outsiders who suggest that the look-alike, cooky-cutter sameness of subdivision tract architecture is being transferred into the interiors of homes, the developers have an answer. A computer will be employed to avoid the kind of embarrassment that occurs when two women arrive at a ball wearing the same gown.

"We'll feed all of the information about each individual unit into a computer," said Bea Cuthbertson, who is director of the project's interior decorating program, "in the event that Mr. Jones and Mr. Smith are next-door neighbors and they have carbon-copy interiors, we'll go to one of them and say, 'Hey, let's change it.'

"It's a very exciting concept," Miss Cuthbertson said. "The owners won't have to do anything. They'll just turn the key and everything will be there. All they need to bring is a toothbrush and their clothing."

Miss Cuthbertson, who is credited with originating the concept at Marina Pacifica, first tried out the idea of pre-packaged complete interiors while decorating a number of homes built at the La Costa Country Club near San Diego.

"There we only gave them a choice of colors—blue, brown, orange and gold—and we took everything from there," she said. "Here we decided to give people more choices, such as in the types of fabrics."

Limited Choice

Choices will be limited, however. Buyers will have a choice of four basic styles of furniture: "contemporary in chrome and glass," "farm-house contemporary," which is furniture of natural oak; a combination of the two, and a design in walnut and oak.

The packages will be extensive. Buyers of "Package Four" for example, will receive, among other things:

One dining room table, four dining room chairs, two living room chairs, one built-in bed, two ottomans, one sofa, one cocktail table, one table lamp, three ashtrays, one refrigerator, one bath mat, four sheets, six bath towels, three kitchen towels, one set of china for eight, one coffee pot, one set of stainless flatware for eight, one toaster, three throw pillows, one flower arrangement, and "three pictures —oil on canvas."

"There will be a large picture over the sofa, and one smaller one in the entry and one in the dining room," Miss Cuthbertson said.

Buyers do not see the paintings in advance, but are asked to indicate which of three styles they prefer: ocean and sailboat scenes; rocks and streams, or "hardedged," a term Miss Cuthbertson used to describe a modern contemporary style of art. The colors of the paintings will be chosen to blend with and complement the furnishings.

Norman Danoff, the development marketing director, said the average income of buyers so far was $35,000, and that they fell mostly into two groups:

"One is, say, the 42-year-old executive, salesman, attorney, doctor, or educator who has it made and enjoys certain things. 'He is what I call 'pretty people.' He dresses sharp, he drives a Mercedes, he drives a Porsche, maybe he has a boat, you know the kind I mean. He likes the idea of living on the water and the life-style.

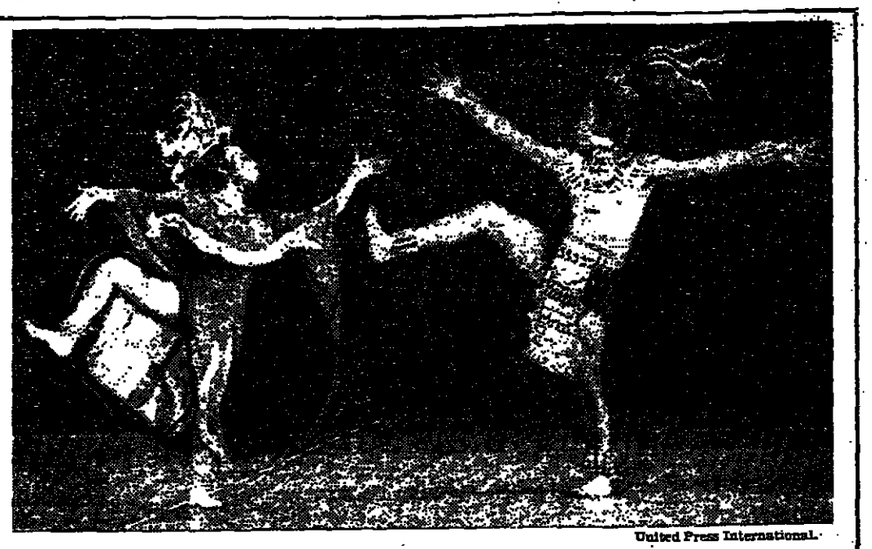
"The other type is about 50, and is what is known as the 'empty nester.' His children are gone—the birds have flown the nest—and he wants to start again and doesn't want to bother with gardening and all the stuff that goes with a house."

One buyer at Marina Pacifica, Robert Davis, an aerospace industry tool designer, said he didn't mind having to accept the decorating taste of someone else in his studio unit.

"Lots of people have the same kinds of cars and they think nothing of it," he pointed out. "The world is so commercialised that you're bound to see identical things."

"They say everybody should decorate his own home; I say that is a bunch of nonsense—some people are lousy at it," Mr. Danoff insisted.

If a buyer doesn't want something in the package, can he reject it? "No," Mr. Danoff said, "it's all ordered by computer from a central warehouse. People ask me what to do if they don't like a painting. I tell them we have to deliver it and that they should live with it for a while and maybe they will learn to like it. If they don't, I say give it away. We may end up with a room here filled with paintings that people don't like."



United Press International.

FROM MEXICO—Azucena Jiminez, as goddess of the hunt, and José Villanueva, as a prince, rehearse a dance from Mayan legend, part of the repertory of the Ballet Folklorico, playing at London's Festival Hall to Aug. 11.

LONDON: *The Difficulties Of Operas and Filming*

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, July 30 (IHT).—A two-week season of Russian and Italian opera films at Queen Elizabeth Hall, which ended with "The Barber of Seville" Saturday night, while parading all the familiar problems inherent in transferring opera from stage to screen, demonstrated at least that some operas are more readily adaptable than others.

Most revealing was an Italian production of "Madame Butterfly." It resorts to the device, also popular with the Russians, of having actors mime the roles, leaving the actual singing to off-screen singers. But it was not this procedure that was decisive. The secret of "Madame Butterfly's" adaptability is that in no other opera has stage business so continuously and inescapably prescribed.

Almost every measure, it seems, is set to or accompanied by some pertinent and relative action or gesture, thus relieving the film producer of the vexing task of inventing something for singers —or the camera—to do where the libretto gives them nothing to do but sing.

This production also ingeniously solves the usually embarrassing problem of what to offer the eye during the playing of an overture. It invents an introductory episode showing the meeting of Lt. Pinkerton and Cio-Cio-San in a geisha house to a background of authentic Japanese music. This preface also introduces Cio-Cio-San's family, the marriage broker Goro and the rich suitor Prince Yamadori, setting all that follows in a readily intelligible perspective. It's too bad that Puccini didn't think of it.

The performance is well acted, especially by Kaoru Yachigusa in the title role and by an uncredited Goro, with Butterfly and Pinkerton loudly and pretty crudely sung by Orietta Moscucci and Giuseppe Campora. The synchronization is less convincing than it can be when it is the singers themselves who mouth the text. English subtitles are unobtrusive and helpful.

A Viennese production of "Cosi Fan Tutte," in Italian, sung and acted by such accomplished veterans as Gundula Janowitz, Christa Ludwig, Luigi Alva, Hermann Prey and Walter Berry, with the Vienna Philharmonic under Karl Böhm, is musically delightful but fails to discover anything not disconcerting or irrelevant for the singers to do while one long aria or concerted piece succeeds another.

Even less satisfactory in this respect is the Italian "Barber of Seville," staged by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle with Teresa Berganza a beguiling Rosina. Here is an opera with plenty of organic stage business, but Ponnelle characteristically insists on devising a lot more, including constant rushing from one interior set to another, with the result that the slight story is overwhelmed in a restless and relentless whirl of frenetic action.

Of the Russian offering there was a repeat of the picturesque horse-opera treatment of "Prince Igor" and a magnificently staged, magnificently sung and exceptionally well synchronized "Boris Godunov," with the admirable Alexander Pirogov in the title role. This is the best of the Russian opera films I have seen. There was also a production of Shostakovich's "Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk" so deplorable in respect to music, drama, photography, recording and synchronization that one could only wonder why it was allowed out of the Soviet Union.

Dance in Paris

The Ballets Historiques du Marais will present a program of dances from the period of Louis XIV, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays at 8:45 p.m. during August (beginning Aug. 3) at the Hôtel de Sully (62 Rue Saint-Antoine, Paris 4). The program is based on the reconstitution of choreography of court ballet of the period by Nadine Sauvage.

Arts Agenda

The Philadelphia String Quartet, on a tour of Europe that so far has included Belgium, Greece and Yugoslavia, will give several concerts, mostly in France, during August. The ensemble will be at the Prades Festival on Aug. 2; the festival at Santander, Spain, on Aug. 6 and 7; Biarritz, Aug. 11; Deauville, Aug. 13; Le Touquet, Aug. 14 and at the Orangerie of the Château de Sceaux, near Paris, for two concerts Aug. 16 and 17.

* * *

The first visit to London by the Scottish Opera will offer two performances of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," Aug. 29 and Sept. 1, with Helga Dernesch as Isolde and Pekka Nuotio and Hermin Esser sharing the Tristan performances; and of Debussy's "Pelleas et Mélisande" on Aug. 30 and 31, with Anne Howells, George Shirley and John Shirley-Quirk heading the cast. Alexander Gibson will conduct all performances, which will be at the Sadler's Wells Theatre.

* * *

The Tate Gallery in London will open an exhibition on Aug. 15 of the work of William Turnbull, the British sculptor and painter, covering 25 years of the work of the artist, who has been equally important in both fields. The exhibition will run until Oct. 7.

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DINING IN FRANCE

Renowned Chez Garin Closes in Paris

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, July 30 (NYT).—Georges Garin served nothing special Friday night.

At Chez Garin, the restaurant he opened 13 years ago, the usual things were on the menu, such as fish soup, lobster fricassee, steamed chicken and liver with raisins, accompanied if the customer wanted, by 20-year-old red Burgundies. And the bill was steep.

Chez Garin was closed Saturday and it won't open again. Maitre Garin, as they often address the master among cooks, has called it quits and is moving to the south to his other restaurant, a small one, in a valley of Provence near the port of Toulon.

Thus disappears what gastronomic writers from both sides of the Atlantic used to consider perhaps the best place to eat in the city of Paris, one of the best in France and thus, if you will, in the world.

Chez Garin, on the left bank of the Seine near Notre-Dame cathedral, reached two-star status in the Michelin guide within two years a status that no one before Garin had achieved in such a short span. How?

At one point, The New York Times said, "Garin has often been described as the most talented cook in France," which is a way of saying he turns on the challenges of elaborate cuisine and difficult dishes.

An American gourmet and regular at Chez Garin, for instance, remembered a trout soufflé where the meat of the fish was mixed with a sauce (whose recipe is secret), turned into a soufflé the usual way and then put back into the fish skin. The same widely traveled individual also said that Chez Garin's fish soup was better than any he had ever had on either the Atlantic or the Mediterranean coasts.

Garin also made a reputation because of his cellar, rich in red as well as white Burgundies. The Gault and Millau "Juillard Guide to Paris" especially lauds two Bordeaux of '53, a Haut-Brion and a Château Latour and a Burgundy, La Tache '59.

Others remember a Clos de Vougeot '61 and a Corton '66.

Although one of the most expensive restaurants in town, you had to book your table well in advance. Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security, has been a visitor more than once.

But if Chez Garin is so renowned, why does its owner choose to close down?

"If I go on working as hard as I do," he told a customer gently, "I will only be killing myself." Last week, in a telephone conversation, he said simply: "I am 60. That is the retirement age."

Garin, a small man with a beard resembling Victor Hugo's, pushed himself hard and others as well. In fact, in his kitchen he was considered a tyrant, a frequent case among perfectionists.

Garin never really found anybody he considered capable to replace him. That created a problem after he acquired his second restaurant in the south—Le Lingousto (Provencal for "the tongue that tastes") at Solles-Toucas, eight miles from Toulon.

He couldn't be in both places at once, and whenever he wasn't in Paris, the cuisine wasn't quite the same, and Garin knew it. In fact, the commuting may have cost Garin his third Michelin star.

Waverley Root: The Hardy Carp Came From Asia

PARIS (IHT).—The carp possesses two peculiar properties: Whereas most fish swallow their food whole, it chews what it eats and when the water in which it lives becomes poor in oxygen, or, in hot weather, dries up, it gulps in a bubble of air, holds it in its mouth next to the gills, and, as long as the gills remain moist, can extract oxygen from the air as well as from water. It is also perhaps the most important freshwater food fish in the world.

The carp is certainly a native of eastern Asia, probably of China. A freshwater fish incapable of traversing the barrier of saltwater oceans, it was introduced deliberately into the other areas where it is found today—Europe, Africa (but not Madagascar) and North America. There are no carp in South America nor Australia (nor in the Celebes, though there are carp in other parts of Indonesia). No records have been preserved of its importations, so nobody really knows when the carp reached the West. It was unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans. "Larousse Gastronomique" says that it was imported into England about 1614 and into Holland and other northern countries about 1660, but this cannot be right. Shakespeare wrote in "Hamlet" in 1603 or 1604, "Your bait of falsehood takes this carp of truth," a figure he would not have been likely to use if the carp were not already a familiar fish in England. Indeed we know that in the Middle Ages every monastery already had its carp pond.

Records Mute

The records are also mute about when the carp was imported into America, but it could hardly have been later than the 17th century. It was not universally welcomed there, for it was accused of destroying water plants and crowding out fish considered more valuable. It never gained much favor in America, but perhaps it may some day if its capacity for surviving by taking in air bubbles enables it to outlive other fish killed by pollution—always assuming that when water runs out of oxygen, there will still be some remaining in the air.

Whatever America thought of the carp, Europe received it as a welcome gift, an easily accessible form of food. Tourists shown the carp ponds of old monasteries and châteaux today may look upon them as adornments of the grounds, like outsized goldfish bowls, but their original function was not ornamental, it was alimentary. The farming of fish was one of the major resources of the abbeys and manor houses.

Carp, basically vegeterian in the natural state, are omnivorous when the opportunity is offered, and they were carefully and regularly fed for the table. "Raspins and Chippins of Bread, or almost any scraps from the table," says an old manual, "placed under a cask of strong Beer or Ale, in such a manner that the droppings of the Liquor fall among them, is excellent Food for Carp. Two quarts of this is sufficient for thirty, and if they are fed Morning and Evening it will be better than once a day only."

In Germany

Cultivation was pursued with special ardor in Germany, where carp (*Karpfen*) has long been a favorite food. Two of its disadvantages are boniness and scaliness. Nothing much could be done about the first, but the breeders set to work on the second. Thus was produced the leather carp, from which the scales were completely banished. Nature compensated for this by thickening the skin, which took on a brownish color, resembling leather; the flesh is finer than that of the wild carp. But the greatest success of the breeders was, paradoxically, a semi-failure, in an instance where they did not manage to get rid of all the scales, but reduced them to a few large glittering ones which caused the resulting fish to be named the mirror carp. It turned out to have the most delicate taste of all.

The cultivation of carp is still being actively pursued. In addition to its native China, carp are raised intensively on the island of Taiwan, where there are more than 200 carp farms in the area just south of Taipei, on flooded pasture land, which is why its fish are called grass carp. In Piedmont, Italy, carp (*carpe*) are a by-product of rice; they are raised in the same fields which are flooded for that cereal. In France, carp are bred in the Sologne and the Dombes, but not particularly for local consumption, for the French are not great carp fanciers; most of the fish are shipped alive to Hamburg in cistern trucks or boats, to be made into that city's famous carp pâté, or to Israel—where carp ponds are also a feature of many *kibbutzim*.

Rapid Growth

Carp grow rapidly and to a considerable size. The leather and mirror carp reach a weight of 18 pounds in 10 years, and if allowed to grow older may attain 20 or 25. Alexandre Dumas told of taking a 40-pound carp in a Ukrainian lake. Delicious wild carp weighing 40 to 50 pounds have been fished from the Rhône. A hundred pounds has occasionally been reached in Europe, but the giant carp of India and Burma outdo this. The *mahseer* of the great Indian rivers reaches 130 pounds and when taken with the rod fights like a tarpon. The largest carp in history, again according to Dumas, caught in 1711, weighed 154 pounds.

For the Poles, the carp is a symbol of strength. In Italy the gastronomic writer Rompini cited it as an aphrodisiac in his "La Cucina dell'Amore." In its native Far East, the Chinese consider it a symbol of perseverance, and on New Year's Day the house is decorated with carp symbols and so are the children's toys, to remind them of the benefits of effort. The Japanese also express their respect for the carp on New Year's, when it is always included in the main meal of the day, and offer it as a symbolic example to children. On Children's Day all the sons of a Japanese family fly windsocks in the shape of the carp. For the Japanese, the fish represents virility, strength and endurance, and they feel that in eating it, they themselves imbibe the same virtues.

Besides their flesh, carp also provide milt and roe. Carp milt is considered a great delicacy, superior to that of all other fish; but it is an extremely rare food, hard to come by except where the fish are raised or caught. The red roe of carp is also much esteemed, and the fish produce it in great quantity. A large female carp can contain up to a million eggs, and Alexandre Dumas reported that his 40-pound Ukrainian carp carried 13 pounds of roe. It was also Dumas who wrote that Eastern Jews eat carp caviar because their religion forbids them to taste that of the sturgeon. In France, carp caviar is obtained from the fish of the Gironde estuary. The Greek appetizer called taramosalata is puréed carp roe.

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17⅞	12½	AcmeClv .88	410	16	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
26	16½	AcmeMkt 1	20	18	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	— 1⅛
14⅜	12	AdmE 1.15e		35	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
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34	11½	Addrsso .60	7	133	14⅝	14⅜	14½	—
16	7¼	Admiral	5	89	12¼	11⅞	12¼	
13¾	12¾	Advan Inv		27	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
78¾	57½	AetnLf 1.76a	10	213	73¾	73	73⅜	+ ¼
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32⅞	22⅞	AlcanAlu 1	16	307	32¾	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
10⅞	7⅛	AlcoStd .36	6	12	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
42⅝	29¼	AlconLb .16	50	12	37	36⅛	36½	— ⅝
9½	3½	Alexdrs .10e	42	70	6½	6¼	6½	— ⅛
31⅞	23¼	AllisnM 2.94e	9	12	28¾	28⅜	28½	— ⅛
15⅛	6⅜	AllALfe .24	9	28	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
14½	8⅝	AllegCp .28e	10	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	19¾	AllgLud 1.20	6	21	25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
44⅝	35½	AllgLud pf 3		7	39⅛	38½	38½	— ⅝
24½	20	AllgPw 1.44	8	157	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
19¾	9¼	AllenGp .45t	11	17	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
36⅞	28⅛	AlldCh 1.32	12	300	36⅞	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅝
44⅞	27½	Awl Mnt .45b	23	15	34⅝	33⅞	34	+ ⅜
22	14⅜	AlldPd .60	6	16	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
39⅝	22½	AlldStr 1.40	7	9	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ¼
5½	3	Alld Supmkt	13	27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅜	8	AllisChl .21e		254	10	9⅞	9⅞	
18⅛	8	AllrtAut .50	6	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
17½	11¼	AlphaPl .60	7	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
65¼	47⅝	Alcoa 1.94	13	544	68¼	65⅞	68¼	+ 3⅛
98⅜	22¼	AmalSg 1.60	8	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
14⅞	8⅝	AMBAC .50	7	35	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ¼
6½	4	Amcord .10e	7	14	4½	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
28⅛	18½	Amerce 1.20	6	36	19⅛	19	19⅛	
30½	31¼	A Hess .30b	22	46	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅛
91⅞	70⅛	AmH pf3.50		59	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	+ ⅝
40	15½	AAirFlit .42	20	44	22⅜	21½	22⅜	— ⅛
25⅛	9⅝	Am Airlin		935	12	11	12	+ 1
11⅛	6⅛	A Baker .20		7	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
45⅝	38	ABrnds 2.38	8	43	39⅝	39¼	39½	+ ¼
31½	21	AmBdcst .64	12	79	26⅛	26⅜	26⅜	
47½	9⅛	AmBldM .28	11	17	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
34⅞	27⅛	Am Can 2.20	9	42	30⅞	30½	30¾	+ ⅛
26	22⅞	A Can pf1.75		3	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
24⅞	15⅞	ACentM 2.32	7	x28	19	18⅛	18⅞	— ⅜
26⅝	19¼	A Chain 1.20	8	18	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	— ⅛
32⅞	22½	ACyan 1.25	10	159	24⅛	24	24	— ½
47⅞	35¼	AmDisTl .43	23	47	42⅞	41½	42⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	5½	AmDualVt		12	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
30⅞	25¼	A ElPw 1.90	9	290	26¾	26⅛	26⅝	+ ½
3½	11-16	AmExp Ind		125	15-16	⅞	13-16	— 1-16
70¼	3⅞	AmExp pf		z420	4	3½	3½	— ⅞
23⅛	15⅞	AmFin 1.10	11	8	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	— ⅛
20¼	17¼	AmF pf1.50		z30	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
28⅞	24½	AGeBd 1.92a		58	26	25	26	
22⅞	17	AGnCv 1.39e		7	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	13¼	A Gnins .60	7	19	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
31½	25⅜	A Gin pf1.80		23	26½	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	10⅛	A Holst .60b	8	20	13½	13¼	13½	
48⅛	40	A Home .64	39	600	47	45⅝	45⅞	— 1⅝
216	180	A Home pf 2		4	209⅞	207	207	— 8
52⅛	36½	AmHosp .28	43	62	45⅞	45½	45½	— ¼
12½	8⅜	Aminves .50	6	6	9⅛	9	9	
37⅛	6⅛	A Medicl .12	8	113	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
12⅞	4	A Medicorp	5	92	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
39⅞	29	A MtlCl 1.50	11	192	36⅞	35⅝	36¼	+ 1
97	86	A Clx pf5.25		11	93	91½	93	+ 2
9⅛	6⅛	Am Motors	6	254	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
47	34	ANatGs 2.40	8	123	34⅝	33¾	34¼	+ ½
18⅝	8	Am Seat .72	14	50	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	14⅜	AmShip .68	8	2	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
22⅞	17¼	ASmltR 1.30	10	172	21	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	10½	AmStand .50	8	122	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
63	54¾	A Std pf4.75		3	56¾	56¼	56½	— ⅛
13⅞	10	AmSterll .26	16	17	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
9⅝	5¼	AT&T wt		363	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
55	49⅛	AmT&T 2.80	10	1485	51⅛	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
62⅞	57¼	AmT&T pf 4		81	58⅛	57⅝	57⅞	— ½
53½	49⅜	ATT pfA3.64	3	60	49⅞	49½	49⅝	— ⅛
13½	10½	AWatWk .64	6	8	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
21½	19	AW4.1pf 1.43		z310	19¼	19¼	19¼	
17¼	12⅝	Ameron .65	6	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
12	4⅝	AmesD .10h	5	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	
18⅞	11⅛	Ametek .70	10	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
37⅞	21⅝	AMF In 1.88	9	63	28	27⅞	27½	— ½
17¾	13⅝	Amfac .64	7	50	17⅛	16¾	17	— ⅝
50	38	AMP .07e	48	206	47⅞	47	47⅛	
9	6⅞	AmpPgh.36	7	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Ampex Corp	42	111	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
14½	9	Amrep Corp	6	20	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
30	22⅛	Amstar 1.70	7	25	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
43½	35⅜	Amst pf2.65		3	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	— ½
9½	8⅛	Amstr pf.68		2	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
44⅜	35⅜	Amsted 2.60	7	10	40⅞	40½	40½	— ⅜
6	4½	Amttel .20	15	5	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	
24⅞	17¾	Anacon .27e	10	122	23	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
29⅞	18½	AnchrH 1.08	6	53	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	AndClay .60	6	17	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
19⅛	7½	Angelica .10	13	65	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	AnsulCo .56t	9	58	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
18	12	Apache .32b	7	7	14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
28⅜	12⅞	ApcoO .89t	7	13	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	ApecoCp .166	16	34	4⅛	4	4	
21½	7½	APL Corp	6	27	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
107½	101	ApPw pf8.12		z60	100	99	99	— 2
9½	4	Apelld Mag	12	25	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
165¼	113	ARA Sv 1.22	27	63	134⅛	131½	131½	— 1⅞
14⅛	5⅞	ArcatN .14	8	18	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
32	21¼	ArchDan .50	12	75	29⅛	28	28⅞	— ⅜
9⅞	3⅛	Arctic Enlr	7	60	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
13⅞	10	Aristar .72	6	13	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
27⅛	19½	ArizPS 1.16	8	34	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	— ⅛
22	11	ArBest .40	6	11	12½	12	12½	
13⅞	4⅛	Arlen RltyD	11	43	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	5	Armada Cp	19	6	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	
25⅛	19⅛	ArmcoS 1.20	8	76	21⅞	21½	21¾	— ⅛
31½	26⅛	Arm pf 2.10		13	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅛
65	54	Armr pf4.75		z20	56	56	56	+ ⅛
34⅝	21¾	Armst Ck.80	16	99	29⅛	28⅞	29	— ⅛
30	25½	Arm Ru 1.60	6	16	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅜
21⅞	14¾	AroCp .90b	7	3	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
27⅞	13½	Arvinind .52	11	39	16⅞	16	16⅛	
85⅞	34⅛	ASA Ltd .50		221	48⅞	47⅛	48½	— 1⅛
		ASA Lt fn.50		14	44	42⅛	42⅛	
33⅞	23¼	AshdOil 1.30	10	1121	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
67	46½	AshlO pf2.40		1	60	60	60	+ 6
54½	30	AsdDrG 1.40	10	83	36⅛	35	36½	+ 1½
83⅞	22	AsdSp 1.20b	8	2	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅛
35⅞	9¼	Athlone .52b	5	3	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
22	14¾	AtlcMt 2.17e	7	16	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
23½	20⅛	AtlCyEl 1.47	8	24	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
91½	66½	Atl Richfl 2	23	198	86⅞	85½	86¼	+ ⅞
55½	50½	AtlRc pf3.75		z200	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ½
154	113⅞	AtlRch pf 3		3	146	145	146	+ 1½
62½	50⅛	AtlRc pf2.80		51	59½	58⅞	59¼	+ ½
2⅞	1⅛	Atlas Corp	46	75	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10½	6	ATO Inc .16	8	22	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
94¾	37½	Autom Data	39	34	57⅝	56	57½	+ 1
8	4	Autom Ind	9	41	5¼	5	5	— ⅜
16	8	Avco Corp	4	38	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ¼
4	1⅝	Avco Cp wt		16	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
46⅞	34½	Avco pf3.20		2	38½	38¼	38½	— ½
44⅞	36⅛	AveryPd .25	37	138	44⅞	43⅞	44¼	+ ½
22¾	17½	Avisinc .40	15	18	28	27⅛	28	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅞	Avnetinc .30	6	69	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅜
45	37	Avnet pf2.50		1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	15	Avnet pf 1		4	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
140	110	AvonPd 1.40	51	284	117	115⅝	116⅛	— ⅝
29	12½	AztecO 1.32t	51	18	17	16½	17	+ ⅝

B - C

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38	21⅛	BabckW .80	13	48	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Bache .15e	15	48	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
39	17	Baker In .16	23	26	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— 1½
86⅞	22⅜	BakerOil .37	25	71	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
17⅞	11	BaldDH .32	8	6	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	26	BalGE 1.96	9	78	26⅝	26	26⅛	— ⅛
67	61	Balt pfB4.50		z100	61	60½	60½	— 1
36⅛	23⅛	Bandag Inc	45	30	35¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
10⅞	5⅜	Bangr Punt	5	71	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	14	Bang pf1.25		1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
42	33⅝	Bnk of NY 2	7	11	33⅞	33½	33⅞	
37	28	Bk of Va .88	12	41	30¼	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
68	49½	BankTr 3	9	42	58⅛	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	26⅝	BarOil 1.44t		24	33⅛	32¼	32¼	— ⅞
39⅞	20¼	BardCR .14	37	33	28	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
30⅞	22⅝	BarnM 2.55e	9	22	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	6	Basicinc .40	14	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	9½	BatesMf .20	19	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
36⅞	18½	Bathind .30	7	13	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
28⅝	17⅛	BauschL .42	19	440	28⅛	26¼	28¼	+ 1⅛
67⅜	41⅞	BaxtLa .15	59	238	52⅜	51⅞	51⅞	— 1
61	32½	Bearings .60	13	5	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
30⅛	20½	BeatFd .62	15	262	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
47⅞	21⅞	Beckmn .50	17	6	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
44⅞	32⅞	BectDic .35	28	185	40⅛	40	40⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	12½	BeechA .70b	6	70	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	9	BelcoPt .25r	7	25	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	18⅝	Belden 1.20	8	3	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	
15⅞	8⅛	BelHm .30b	13	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	27¾	Bell How .84	9	89	30⅛	29⅛	29⅞	— ⅛
26	16⅝	BemisCo .80	8	21	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅛
51⅛	31⅝	Bendix 1.60	8	38	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
74⅜	51¼	Bendix pf 3		1	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	— 1½
53	22⅞	BenfCp 1.15	7	94	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
102½	62	Benef pf4.30		2	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅛
35½	30⅞	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z50	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	— ⅛
5	2⅛	Benguet	12	58	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		Benguet fn		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22⅛	9	Berkey Pho	9	45	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
31	25⅝	BethSt 1.40e	8	230	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
54	33½	BigThr .52b	19	71	41½	40	41⅛	+ 1⅛
125	96⅞	Bick D 1.08b	49	28	122	121⅛	121⅛	+ ½
13	6⅛	BlairJhn .48	5	35	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	15½	BlissLau 1b	6	10	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
17	5½	BlockHR .32	12	127	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
38	13⅞	Blue Bell .65	6	25	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	3¼	Bobbie Brks	7	39	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	16⅝	Boeing .40	13	131	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	8¼	Boise Cas	10	680	13⅛	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	3¼	Bond Ind		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
29	18	BkMnth 1.38	7	2	19	19	19	+ ½
27¼	20½	Borden 1.20	10	187	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
36⅝	23¼	BrgWar 1.35	8	26	26¼	26½	26⅛	— ¼
6	3	Bormans	20	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
39⅛	30⅞	BosEd 2.44	9	89	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	+ ⅛
118	111	Bos E pf8.88		z150	112	111	112	+ 1
18⅞	10½	Bourns Inc	10	4	16¼	16½	16½	— ⅛
16¼	8¼	BranAir .50t	10	168	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅛
63⅞	50⅛	Briggs 1.20a	16	52	61	60	60⅛	— ⅛
72⅞	53⅞	BristMy 1.32	23	x180	67¼	66¼	66⅞	
46⅞	39½	BristM pf 2		x4	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ 1
16⅞	13	BritPet .37e	21	34	14	14	14	
43⅞	26¼	BdwyHal .80	17	32	35	33⅞	34½	— ⅜
72⅞	48⅞	BdwyHl pf 2		14	61⅞	60⅞	61⅞	— ½
27⅞	14	BrkwyGl .75	5	10	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
25⅝	20⅛	BklyUG 1.72	9	108	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	7	Brown Co	6	12	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
34⅞	23¼	BrwnG 1.50	8	4	26⅛	26	26	— ½
15	5⅞	BwnShrp .30	16	30	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅝
27⅞	13⅞	Brunswk .24	11	692	25	23⅞	24⅞	+ 1
31	21¼	BrushW .40	9	21	27	26⅜	26⅞	— ¼
34⅛	23⅞	BucyEr 1.20	13	59	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	— ½
14⅞	11⅞	BuddCo .40	5	30	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
67½	63½	BuddCo pf5		z40	64⅞	64½	64⅞	
12⅞	5½	Budget Ind		2	7	6⅞	7	— ½
30½	19½	BuffFor 1.20	11	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
31	25½	Bldinv 3.05e	9	27	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	+ ⅛
19	10½	BulovaW .70	8	24	15⅞	15¼	15½	— ½
17⅞	8½	BunkRa .10c	5	54	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
34	17⅛	Bunk pf1.50		21	18	17⅞	17⅞	
38⅞	25¼	Burl Ind1.40	12	x32	30¼	30	30	— ⅜
49¾	30⅞	BurlNor 1.50	9	x100	32	31⅜	31⅞	+ ⅛
8½	7⅛	BurlNr pf.55		x6	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
35¼	17⅞	Burndy .70	13	4	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
244⅞	209⅛	Burrghs .80	45	101	237⅞	234⅛	236⅝	— 1⅛
11⅛	7	Bush Univ	62	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	22⅞	CcbCF 2.26e	10	9	24	23⅞	24	+ ½
40¼	23⅞	CabotCp .92	7	20	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	—
8⅝	3⅛	Cadence Ind	4	25	4½	4⅛	4½	
5½	3	Caesars Wrl	5	38	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	Cal Finani	5	21	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
13	8½	CallahM .24t	30	44	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	— ⅛
32	24½	CamB 2.77e	9	6	28	28	28	+ ⅛
71⅞	35⅝	CampR .50a	44	71	60⅞	59⅛	60¼	— 1⅛
35	27⅜	CampS 1.18	13	5	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	4	Cdn Brew	66	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅞	CdnPac .74e	12	41	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	12½	CanalR 1.10	11	5	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
62½	35	CapClt Com	21	2	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	23⅛	CapHold .26	21	66	29⅛	29	29⅛	
73⅛	41	Carbrn 1.60	10	35	52	49	52	+ 2½
25	15⅛	Carlisle .62	8	1	19½	19⅛	19½	
82	62½	CaroC&Oh 5		z150	65	64½	64⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	8	CaroFrg .40	7	3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
30⅞	23⅞	CaroPw 1.52	8	227	24⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— 1¼
25⅞	20	CarpTech 1	7	21	22⅛	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
30¼	18¼	CarrCp .52	15	80	23½	22⅞	23½	+ ⅛
18⅞	13⅛	CarGnl 1.27e		3	15¼	15	15	
27¼	9⅛	CartWa .40a	8	x54	11⅞	11	11⅛	
12¾	11⅜	CascNGs .92	7	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
17¼	12⅛	CastleC .60b	10	77	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	
70⅛	53⅝	CaterTr 1.50	15	237	63⅞	62⅞	62⅞	— ⅝
6⅛	2⅛	Cavngh Cm	4	65	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	CCI Corp		4	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
26½	15	CecoCo 1	6	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
42¼	28¼	Celanese 2	7	83	33⅛	33	33¼	
58⅞	55⅜	Celn pfA4.50		1	57	57	57	
23⅞	9⅛	Cencoinc .20	10	143	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	10	Centex .09e	17	32	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	
24⅝	22⅛	CenHud 1.68	7	6	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	20⅞	CenIllLt 1.60	9	19	20⅞	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
65½	58½	CnILt pf4.50		z100	60	59½	60	+ 1½
19	15	CenIPS 1.20	10	57	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
25	20⅛	CenLaE 1.16	11	17	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	16⅛	CeMPw 1.26	9	11	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	20¼	CenSoW 1.08	12	118	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
31	24⅛	Cent Soyal	9	56	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅛
25	20⅞	CenTlUt .96	14	55	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	12⅛	CerroCp .80	5	21	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	14	Certteed .50	7	20	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
43¼	29	Crt-ted pf.90		4	31	31	31	
34⅞	16½	Cessna .80	8	12	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	
2⅞	1⅛	Chadbrn Inc		39	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
23	14⅞	Chmplnt .84	7	78	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
24	18	Chml pf1.20		15	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅝
17⅛	12¼	ChamSp .44	15	121	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	
35⅞	28⅞	Chartr NY2	8	12	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
12	9	ChaseFd .72		17	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
60¼	41½	ChasManh 2	9	578	48⅞	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅝
70	48⅞	ChasT 5.09e	11	22	53⅛	53	53⅛	+ ⅛
23	15	Checker Mt	24	26	22⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— 1⅛
13⅞	6⅜	Chelsea .30	5	x5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
54⅛	40⅛	ChmNY 2.88	10	140	46⅞	46	46	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅝	Chemtrn .22		8	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	
38	29⅞	ChesVa 1.60	10	9	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ⅝
92	69⅞	Chsbgh 1.12	32	33	75⅞	75	75	— ⅝
54¼	40	ChessS 3.35e	6	38	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅝
11	9⅛	ChEastll .26	8	29	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5½	ChiMilw Cp	3	19	9	8⅞	8⅞	
17¼	12	Chi Milw pf		2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
46⅜	30	ChiPneuT 2	11	9	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅝
26¾	11	ChRl ct UP		24	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
26½	11	ChRl ct NW		80	11	10½	10⅝	— ½
7	4½	ChkFull .20r	17	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Chris Craft	44	13	4⅞	4	4	— ⅛
20⅞	11⅞	Chromal .70	6	51	13⅞	13	13⅞	
44¼	23⅞	Chryslr 1.40	5	546	27¼	26½	26⅞	— ⅝
18⅝	6⅞	Chrysler wt		100	9⅞	9	9⅛	— ⅛
25	17½	Cl Mtg 2.57e	7	64	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
22⅞	18¼	CinBell 1.30	9	3	20	19⅞	20	
25½	22¼	CinnGE 1.64	9	92	22⅞	22	22¼	
69½	61	CinG pf.75		z50	60½	60¼	60½	— ½
58½	53	CinGE pf4		z20	53	53	53	
44¼	25⅛	CinMila 1.40	16	19	28⅛	27⅛	28	+ ⅝
49½	35	CIT Fin 2.20	10	151	42	41½	41⅞	— ⅝
53⅞	41⅞	CitiesSv 2.20	10	103	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅝
39⅞	31	CitzSo 2.89e	11	33	35⅛	34⅞	34½	— 1
16	10⅛	Citylnvst .60	5	117	13⅞	13½	13½	— ½
4⅞	1⅞	City Inv wt		19	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
30½	23⅛	Cityln pf B2		23	26⅛	25⅞	26	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	City Strs	7	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
55	40⅛	Clark E 1.50	13	73	44½	43⅞	44⅛	+ 1¼
28⅞	16¼	Clark Oil .40	12	58	22⅛	21	21¼	— ⅝
11	5	CLC Am	5	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
69	56½	CleveCliffs 2	11	3	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	— ⅛
37⅞	32¼	ClvElIll 2.32	10	250	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
104	97	ClEIll pf7.40		z20	98	98	98	+ 1
53	18½	CloroxCo .52	20	134	23⅞	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
19⅞	9⅝	CluetPea .50	7	171	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅛	CluettP pf 1		18	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
91⅞	25⅞	CMIInv Cp	22	51	44⅛	42⅞	44¼	+ 1¼
20⅞	12¼	CNA Fin .58	5	330	14	13⅞	14	
24¼	17	CNA pfA1.10		13	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
150	131	CocaCol 1.70	44	52	144⅞	143	144⅞	+ 1½
25⅛	17	CocaBtlg .38	26	77	22¾	22⅛	22½	
26⅛	12	CoIdwBK .28	7	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	9¼	Colecoln .20	19	29	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
34⅛	23⅞	Colg Pal .54	29	313	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	10¼	CollinAlk .56	10	29	13⅞	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	8	Collins Fd	11	42	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
25⅞	15¼	Collins Rad		28	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
68	39⅞	ColPenn .20	47	172	59	58⅛	58⅞	+ ⅛
22⅛	16¼	ColonSt 1.04	7	23	16⅛	16½	16⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	13⅝	Colt Ind .70	6	19	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	19⅛	Colt I pf1.60		6	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
32	30⅛	CBS 1.46	10	85	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
35½	21	CBS pf 1		2	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	27	ColGas 1.90	8	59	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	4½	Colum Pict		133	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
29	25⅛	ColSOh 1.2	9	46	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	— ⅛
78⅛	49⅞	CombE 1.51	20	39	76½	75½	76½	+ 1
70	46	CmE pf1.70		10	68	68	68	— 2
19⅞	10¼	ComlSol .40	20	69	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	29¼	ComwE 2.30	9	217	30¼	29⅞	30	— ⅛
13⅞	10	ComE A wt		62	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12⅛	10	ComEdB wt		12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	25⅛	ComwE pf 2		31	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ½
26⅛	23⅞	ComE pf1.90		9	24¼	24	24¼	
24¼	19⅞	ComE pf1.42		1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
11⅛	6½	ComwO .18t	108	164	11	10⅞	10⅞	
23⅞	18⅛	ComO pf1.72		10	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅝
5½	2⅛	Compu Scl		23	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
64½	42¼	Comsat .68	20	342	52⅞	51⅞	52⅞	
17⅝	11⅛	ConAgr .50b	6	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	CnsMill 1.08	6	35	18⅛	17⅞	18	
28⅛	19⅛	CnmG 1.76a	13	10	21⅛	21⅛	21½	
31⅞	14¼	Conrac .60	9	18	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
25	22⅞	ConEd 1.80	10	124	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
84⅛	75⅞	ConEd pf 6		2	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	+ ⅛
68	62	ConEd pf 5		3	62¼	62	62	— ¼
46⅞	27½	ConFds 1.30	12	52	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	— ½
114⅛	72	Con F pf4.50		2	83	83	83	
23⅞	10⅞	ConFrgt .52	7	59	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
32	26⅛	ConNGs 2.03	8	51	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
30⅞	25⅞	ConsuPow 2	9	92	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	7⅛	Cont Air Lin	12	149	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
30⅞	24⅛	Cnt Can 1.60	8	83	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅝	ContCopp		46	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
43⅞	34⅞	Cont Cp 2.40	7	38	40	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
45½	38½	Ct C pfA2.50		11	43⅛	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	39	Ct C pfB2.50		11	43½	43⅛	43½	+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	ContlR 1.70a	10	11	18⅛	17⅞	18	
15⅞	3⅛	Continv .14t	7	47	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	7	CnMtg 1.09e	9	41	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
44	27⅞	ContOil 1.50	9	107	31⅞	31¼	31⅛	— ⅛
61⅛	40½	ContOil pf 2		5	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛	+ ½
25⅞	18⅛	ContTel .88	14	68	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
62	30⅞	Control Dat	9	237	38⅞	37⅛	37⅞	— ⅝
32	24⅛	Conwd 1.90	9	9	27	24⅞	27	
14⅞	7¼	CookUnlr .52	6	52	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
37½	21½	Cooperln .80	11	10	31⅛	31¼	31¼	— ¼
102	75	Coopln pfA5		1	90	90	90	
31⅛	8⅛	Cooper Lab	14	59	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	CoopT 1.07e	7	23	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
21½	16¼	CopT pf1.25		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
26½	16½	Copelnd .32	14	74	21⅝	21	21⅛	
24⅛	12⅛	Copp Rnge		51	18⅛	17½	17⅞	— ⅞
30½	21	CopwCp 1.60	6	31	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	4½	Cordura Cp	4	108	6⅛	6	6⅛	
131⅞	89⅛	CorngG 1.12	29	44	108½	107⅞	108⅛	— ½
30⅞	24½	Cousin 2.22e	11	17	26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Cowles Com	16	43	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	21¼	CoxBdct .35	14	11	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
34	27⅞	CPC Int 1.77	9	50	29⅞	29½	29⅞	
22½	14⅛	Crane .80a	6	89	18⅛	17⅞	18	
12⅛	7½	CreditF .40	8	17	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
32½	23⅞	CrockN 1.66	7	7	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
19⅞	12	CrompK .80	7	22	14	14	14	
28⅞	17⅛	CrouHin .54	15	7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Crown Cork	13	25	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅝
31	23⅞	CrwZell 1.20	9	122	30⅛	30	30⅛	
71⅞	65⅛	CrnZ pf4.20		z150	65⅞	65⅛	65⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	CTS Cp .40	7	86	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	10	Culigan .30a	13	x46	14	13¼	14	+ ⅛
57⅛	29⅛	ComEn .88a	11	44	38⅛	37	37⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Cumn Drug	8	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
35⅞	16⅛	CurtigsWrt	26	401	24	22⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
44	23⅞	CurtissWr A		2	29½	29½	29½	+ 1½
50⅞	24	CutlerH 1.40	9	13	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	20⅞	CyclopsCp 1	5	7	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
36⅞	27½	CyprusMn 1	9	19	33⅞	33	33	— ⅝

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—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
62⅞	26½	Damon Cp	36	11	48⅞	48⅜	48⅞	+ ⅛
12½	7⅞	DanRiv .40	10	24	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
41⅞	26	DanaCp 1.36	7	27	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
53⅞	32	Dartind .30b	13	27	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	— ⅛
50⅞	36	Dartind pf 2		11	37⅛	36½	36½	— 1⅛
19⅞	15½	Dayco 1.14	6	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	6⅛	Daylin .24	4	45	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
27	14	DaytHud .54	8	50	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
25	21½	DaytPL 1.66	10	24	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	6½	DeanWit .40	4	123	9½	9	9	+ ⅛
49⅞	35⅞	Deere 1.08	10	496	48⅛	46	47⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	15⅛	DlmarP 1.16	8	87	15⅞	15½	15½	+ ⅛
27⅞	15⅛	Del Mnt 1.10	8	29	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅝
68⅞	47⅞	DeltaAir .60	15	71	54	52⅞	53⅞	
10⅛	6⅛	Deltec Int	4	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	9⅞	Deltona Crp	6	60	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
38⅞	19⅛	DennMfg .80	7	200	25⅞	25	25⅛	
28	16⅞	DennMf pf 1		1	22	22	22	— ⅛
20⅛	9	Dennys .06	17	85	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— 1
27⅛	16¼	Dentsply .68	14	71	19	18⅛	18⅞	— ¼
16⅛	9⅞	DeSoto .60	6	53	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	19	DetEdis 1.45	9	73	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
120	111	Det E pf9.32		z110	111½	111	111	— ½
104	96	Det E pf7.68		z50	96	96	96	
98⅛	92⅛	Det E pf7.36		1	92	92	92	— ½
22⅞	13⅛	DexterC .25	16	3	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
24⅞	15⅛	Dial Finl .54	10	162	19½	17⅞	17⅞	— 3⅛
36½	26⅛	Diamlnl 2	8	49	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	15⅞	DiamShm 1	8	45	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ¼
33⅛	25½	Dia Sh pfC 2		5	28⅛	28⅛	28½	
18⅛	15	Dia pf Dl.20		14	15⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
12⅞	7⅛	Dictaphn .48	11	34	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
57	41⅝	Diebold .40b	22	40	51	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9	DiGiorg .46	7	21	10	9¾	10	
104⅞	73⅛	Digital Eqpt	52	58	94½	92⅛	94	
10⅛	6½	Dillingm .40	13	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	22	Dillingm pf 2		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	26⅛	Dillon .80b	15	19	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
123⅞	70⅛	DisneyW .12	57	159	93	91½	93	+ 1
18⅞	10½	Disston .12	10	34	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	37⅛	DistSeag .70	20	7	41⅞	41	41⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Diversfd In		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	21½	DivMt 2.84e	8	55	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	
30	20⅛	DrPeppr .24	40	167	28⅞	27⅛	28	— ⅛
103½	68	DomeM 1e	28	46	94	93⅛	93⅛	— 1⅛
9⅞	7	DomF 1.01e		32	8	7⅞	8	
10⅛	6½	DonLufJ .12	10	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25	17⅛	Donnlley .48	16	78	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
26⅛	11	Doric Cp .32	5	2	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	8	Dorr Oliver	11	9	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	5⅛	Dorsey .10	4	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
55	33⅛	DoverCp .84	10	4	40	40	40	— ¼
58½	46½	DowChem	22	411	56⅞	55	56	— 1½
8⅝	5	DPF Inc		190	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅞
29⅞	25	Dravo 1.50	9	5	28⅛	28	28	
50⅞	33⅞	Dressin 1.40	14	611	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+ ⅝
51⅞	37	Drespf 2.20		655	45	44⅛	44⅞	+ ⅝
46½	32⅛	Drssr pfB 2		33	40⅛	40½	40½	
24	18	DrexB 1.92e		14	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	8	DreyfusCp 1	5	60	9	8⅞	9	
23¼	19⅛	Duk PW .40	10	156	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
113⅞	108⅛	Duke pf8.70		z120	108½	108	108	— 1¼
109	101½	Duke pf8.20		z670	102	101⅛	102	
91⅞	88⅛	Duke pf6.75		2	89⅛	88⅛	88½	— 1
37⅞	32⅞	DunBrad .84	27	42	39⅛	38	38⅛	— ⅞
14½	5⅞	Duplan Cp	12	22	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
188	156	duPont 5.45e	16	209	172	171⅛	171⅞	— 1⅛
70⅞	64⅛	duPnt pf4.50		6	66⅛	64⅞	64⅞	+ ⅛
55½	51⅛	duPnt pf3.50		1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	22¼	DuqLt 1.72	9	42	22½	22⅛	22¼	
30½	27	Dq 4.1pf2.07		z20	27	27	27	— ⅛
28⅛	26½	Dq 4.1pf2.05		z700	26	26	26	— 1
29	25⅛	DuqLtpf 2		z30	26	26	26	
27⅛	24½	Dq 3.7pf1.87		z40	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
27	13⅞	Dymoin .20	12	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛

E

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39	23⅛	EaglePic .97	8	7	25½	25½	25½	
17⅛	10⅛	Easco .41r	8	31	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅞
22⅛	8½	East Air Ln	25	547	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
30	16⅞	EastGs .60t	12	92	18⅛	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
22⅜	16⅞	EastUtl 1.30	10	6	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
151⅞	125	EasKd 1.08e	39	338	144⅞	141	142¼	— 1⅞
41½	29⅞	Eaton 1.80	7	80	34⅞	33⅞	34½	— ⅝
42	21⅞	Echlin .34	26	16	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅝
42½	26⅞	EckrdJk .20	37	45	34½	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
41⅜	18⅞	EckdNC .24	20	6	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
47	27	EdisBr 1.08	9	11	29⅞	28⅛	29⅞	+ 1⅛
16⅞	9⅛	EG&G .10	20	47	14⅞	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Elect Assoc	9	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
56½	28⅞	EDS .25e	33	20	40½	40	40⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	El Mem Mg	8	39	4⅛	4	4⅛	
9¼	7⅛	EMM pf.50K		6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6¼	Elgin Natl		11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
21½	4⅛	Elixir Ind	5	35	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
21	14¼	ElPasoNG 1	7	205	14⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
35⅞	26	EltraCp 1.28	7	12	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
95½	78⅛	EmerEl 1.30	32	61	92⅛	90⅞	91⅞	— ⅝
66⅛	54	EmE pfB.90		1	64	64	64	+ ⅛
68⅞	54½	Emery A .74	54	x58	65	63⅛	65	+ 1½
17⅛	6½	Emeryln .31	9	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
33	18	Emhrt 1.28b	7	11	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	EMILtd .14e	13	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	16	EmpDE 1.28	10	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	6¼	EmD 5pf.50		z200	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
14	6⅛	EmpFin .57t	4	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
18	8⅛	Empire Gas	5	9	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	15	EnglndM .43	15	142	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	
167	95½	EngM pf4.25		3	131	127	127	+ 3
8⅝	4⅞	Ennis Busn	9	24	6⅞	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
53	27¼	Envirotech	27	76	42	41⅞	42	+ ⅛
21	14⅛	Equimrk .80	6	4	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
36⅞	32	EquitGs 2.40	7	3	32½	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	22⅞	EquitLf 2.36e	11	7	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅛
33⅛	22⅛	ESBInc 1.28	10	41	28⅞	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
39⅞	20½	Esmark .75	7	16	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	5½	Esquire .32	6	3	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
24⅞	13⅞	Essexint .64	8	67	17½	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Esterline .30	14	14	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
32½	25⅛	EthylCp 1	6	26	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
48	38⅛	Ethyl pf2.40		17	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
24⅛	11⅛	EvansP .40b	8	54	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
22	15⅛	ExCellO .90	10	27	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
17	6⅛	Exlndcare	7	37	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
103¼	87⅛	Exxon 3.95e	12	357	97⅞	96⅞	97⅛	— ⅛

F

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
95⅛	7	Fabrge .40	6	48	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
64⅞	32	Fairch Cam	23	500	53½	48½	53	+ 3
13⅞	5⅛	Fairlnd .30e	11	31	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
15⅛	7½	Fairmnt .50	7	14	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
5⅛	3⅛	Falstaf Brw		28	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
14⅞	10	Fanstel .10e	7	11	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
15	6⅛	FarWtF .44t	6	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
12⅞	6	Farah Mfg		22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
36⅞	25½	Federal 1.30	5	4	30	29⅞	30	+ ¼
30⅞	22⅛	FedMog 1.80	9	7	23½	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
20⅛	13½	FedNMt .50	7	630	18⅞	18	18⅛	— ⅝
26⅛	16⅛	FedPapBd 1	6	9	19⅞	19⅞	19½	— ¼
19⅞	14⅛	FPap pf1.20		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
11½	6¼	FdSign S .30	8	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
57	38⅛	FedDSt 1.08	16	37	43⅛	42⅞	43⅛	+ ⅛
8½	6⅛	Federal Dv	20	5	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
47⅞	32⅛	FerroCp .90	10	7	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13½	Fibrebrd .76	6	31	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	5½	Fidelity Fin	6	15	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
38	25⅛	FidMt 3.32e	9	12	31	30⅞	31	+ ½
47⅞	37⅛	FldUB 2.20b	8	5	39⅞	39½	39½	+ ⅛
27½	16½	FieldtM 1.40	8	10	16⅛	16½	16½	
23⅛	11⅛	FiltrolCp .60	10	40	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	11⅞	FinlFed .93t	4	31	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	Firstone .86	8	53	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	13⅛	FstChr .50t	8	158	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
65⅞	49⅛	FstChlC 1.42	15	186	65⅞	65¼	65⅞	+ ⅛
49¼	40½	FstIntBk .80	20	155	49⅞	49	49⅞	+ ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	FstMt 2.18e	7	41	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
46⅛	32⅛	FstNBo 1.62	11	44	43⅛	42½	42½	— ⅛
49	34⅞	FstNCity .72	23	452	47⅛	46⅛	46⅞	— ⅛
52⅛	37⅞	FstPen 1.20	12	50	41	40⅞	41	+ ½
27⅛	18⅞	FPaM 2.14e	8	27	19	18⅞	19	— ¼
12⅞	11⅛	FstU RE .96	15	12	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
14⅛	11	FstVaBk .44	11	6	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
44⅛	32	FsWM 3.87e	11	17	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	— ¼
68⅞	39⅞	Fischbch .44	18	60	51	50⅛	50⅞	+ ⅛
18½	9½	FishFd .20b	7	40	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅞	Fishr Scl .16	10	23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	7½	FleetEnt .12	10	102	12½	11⅛	12⅛	+ ½
12½	9½	Fleming .60	7	5	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
32½	13⅞	Flexvan .74t	12	79	19⅛	18½	19	
25⅞	15⅛	Flintkte 1.08	6	35	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— 1
75⅛	56	Fnt pfA 4.50		z110	62	61	61	
37⅞	28⅛	Fnt pfB 2.25		1	31	31	31	+ ⅛
30¼	22	FlaE Coast	8	2	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
22¼	12⅞	FlaGas .65	6	23	14¼	14	14	
51⅞	36½	FlaPow 1.80	10	93	38¼	37½	37½	— ⅝
40⅞	33½	FlaPwL 1.16	12	47	35⅞	34⅞	35⅛	— ⅛
48½	27¼	Fluor 1.66t	86	134	47⅛	46⅛	47¼	+ ⅝
77	54	Fluor pfB 3		6	74	73⅛	74	+ ½
41⅛	18⅞	FlyTigr .20r	9	154	27⅛	25⅞	27	+ ¼
23⅞	14⅞	FMC Cp .85	7	170	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
39⅛	31	FMC pf2.25		7	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅛	FdFair .20b		39	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
13⅞	8⅛	FooteCB .60	10	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9	4⅛	Foote Min		176	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ 1
19	11½	FooteMin pf		956	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ 4⅛
82⅛	52⅞	FordM 3.20a	5	529	57⅛	56⅞	57⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅛	ForMcK .88	6	59	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
35½	23⅛	FMK pf1.80		14	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
17	16⅛	Ft Drbn .50e		40	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	23⅛	FtHowP .32	25	12	27½	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
40⅞	21	Fost Whl .80	16	58	39	38	39	+ ⅛
35	22⅞	Foxboro .40	38	162	35	33½	35	+ 1
23½	9⅞	FrnklnM .20	14	217	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
34½	12⅛	Frank St .40	17	72	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
29⅛	20⅛	FreeptM .80	22	87	26⅛	25½	25½	— ⅛
34⅛	24½	Fruehf 1.70	7	30	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅝
20⅞	9⅛	Fuqua .37t	5	75	11½	11	11⅛	— ¼

G

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25	15	Gableind 1t	8	24	21	20⅞	21	+ ½
6⅞	2⅞	GAC Corp		113	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
22¼	10	GAF Cp .44	6	18	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	— ⅛
29	17⅛	GAF pf 1.20		9	18⅛	18½	18½	— ⅛
36⅞	22⅛	Gam Sk 1.36	6	36	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ½
36¼	24⅛	GamS pf1.75		23	29	28⅞	29	+ ½
37	24	GamS pf1.60		4	28	28	28	— 1
45	29⅞	Gannett .25	30	5	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
27½	16⅛	GardDen .70	13	74	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	14	Gas Svc 1.12	8	16	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	+ ½
9⅛	4⅛	Gateway In	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12	6	GCA Corp	14	679	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅞
17	10½	Gemini Cap		16	13½	13	13	— ⅝
17¼	12⅛	Gen Am Inv		16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
51⅞	31⅞	GnA Oil .60b	15	28	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	
49	38⅛	GATran 1.80	13	91	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
60⅛	51⅞	GATn pf2.50		2	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	
15⅞	12⅛	GnBncs .75e	6	5	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	GnCable .50	8	145	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	15	GenClg 1.20	7	17	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
14⅛	7⅛	Gen Develpt	9	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅝
27⅛	15⅞	Gen Dynam	7	98	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅝
75⅞	55	GenEl 1.40	21	667	64⅞	64	64¼	+ ⅛
30⅛	23⅛	GnFood 1.40	11	126	26⅛	25⅛	25½	— ½
20⅞	14	GnGrth .75h	28	29	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ½
18⅛	8⅛	Gen Host	5	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
29½	13¼	GenInst .36t	14	124	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
46	16⅛	GnMedic .12	18	10	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅝
67⅞	46½	GenMills 1	21	50	59	58½	59	+ ¼
84⅛	63	GnMot 4.55e	8	684	69⅞	68½	68⅞	— ⅝
78⅛	70⅛	GnMot 5pf 5		1	71½	71½	71½	+ ¼
58⅛	53	GMt pf 3.75		2	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞	— ⅝
21⅛	10½	GenPbrt .80	7	26	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
22⅛	19½	GPubUt 1.60	8	x340	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ¼
7⅞	4⅞	Gen Refract	11	8	6½	6¼	6½	— ⅛
57⅛	36½	GnSignal .65	16	62	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
4⅞	2⅞	Gen Steel		27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅛	26⅞	GTel El 1.60	11	369	30⅞	30½	30¼	— ¼
42¼	36	GTIEl pf2.50		3	37	37	37	+ ½
18⅛	16⅛	GTFl pf1.25		z30	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
28⅞	17⅞	GenTire 1.10	5	80	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅝
15½	5⅞	Genesc .34p		192	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	Genstar .70	8	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
48½	31	GenuPt .46e	36	376	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
38⅞	30	GaPac .80b	13	294	37⅞	37	37	— ⅛
104½	99⅛	GaPw pf7.80		z160	98½	97	97	— 2⅛
27⅞	17⅛	Gerber 1.35	10	20	18⅛	16⅞	18⅛	
134⅞	92½	GettyO 1.21e	27	23	118	117	118	— ¼
21	19½	GetlO pf1.20		16	20	20	20	
17⅛	11⅛	GlanPC .80	7	22	12⅞	12¼	12½	— ¼
34½	13½	GlbFlnl .79t	5	58	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	— ⅝
12¼	4⅛	Gldd Lewis		27	7	6⅛	6⅞	— ⅝
26⅞	12⅞	GlfdHil .48e	7	6	15½	15⅛	15½	
66⅛	50½	Gillette 1.50	22	152	61⅞	60⅞	61⅛	— ⅝
25⅞	12½	Gimbel Br 1	11	13	19⅞	18⅛	18⅞	— ⅝
30⅛	11⅞	Ginos Inc	15	30	19	18	18	— ⅝
33⅛	16	GleasnW .44	13	113	16⅞	16	16⅛	— ⅝
23⅞	10⅛	Global Mar	12	84	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
32⅛	15⅛	Globe U .60	9	6	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
25¼	12⅞	GoldWt Fin	8	11	14½	14¼	14½	+ ½
30⅛	19⅞	Goodrich 1	6	196	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ 1⅛
31⅞	20⅛	Goodyr .92	8	205	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	10⅛	GorJwlA .24	10	7	15	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅛
34½	18⅞	Gouldinc 1	8	17	24⅞	24	24	— ⅝
28	19⅞	Grace 1.50	9	155	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
16⅞	9⅛	GraldUn .80	9	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
25⅞	19⅞	Granitv 1.20	5	14	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅛
44⅞	16⅞	GrantW 1.50	8	130	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	10⅛	GrayDr 1.20	8	46	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	28½	GtAMI 3.09e	11	24	34⅛	34	34⅛	— ⅛
19	9⅛	Grt AtlPac		312	11⅞	11	11⅛	+ ½
31¼	22	GtLkD 1.20a	21	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ½
11	10½	GtNoir 1.10e	12	12	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
55	40	GtNNek 1.40	11	16	46⅞	46½	45⅛	
34⅞	14⅛	GtWnFin .40	6	80	19½	18⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
8¼	3⅛	Gt Wn Unit		9	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
19⅞	11½	GtWnUnt pf		8	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— 1
4⅞	2½	GrtWsh Inv		4	3	3	3	
26⅞	18½	GrenGiant 1	9	10	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
37⅞	26	GrGt pf1.76		1	31	31	31	
18⅞	13¼	Greyhd 1.04	8	296	14	13⅞	14	
5	2½	Greyhnd wt		51	3¼	3	3	— ¼
15⅞	9½	Grolier .90	6	186	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12¼	8	Grumman		55	10	9⅞	10	+ ½
35⅞	15¼	Guardian In	17	21	23⅞	22½	22⅞	— ⅛
46⅞	36⅛	GuarM 4.11e	8	29	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
57⅛	25⅛	GlfLHold .90	7	77	37⅛	36	36½	— 1
28⅞	21⅞	GulfOil 1.50	8	x476	24⅛	23⅞	23⅛	
10⅞	6½	Gulf Resrce	11	190	9⅞	9½	9⅛	— ½
14½	9	GfR pfA.10k		1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
16	12⅛	GfR pfB.65k		21	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ½
22⅞	18⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	11	53	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
64	57	GlfSU pf.40		z290	59	58	58	+ 1
35⅛	21⅞	GulfWn .64	6	84	26⅞	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	GlfWn wt		88	6⅞	6½	6⅞	— ½
67½	48¼	GlfW pf 3.87		4	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
77½	70⅛	GlfW pf5.75		1	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+ ½
9	4⅛	Gulton Ind	14	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

H

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22	16¼	HallPrt .80a	6	1	17	17	17	
165⅞	125¼	Hallbur 1.12	42	166	165	160¼	165	+ 2¼
18⅛	11¼	HamPap .90	12	19	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Hamond .40	8	15	9⅞	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	7⅛	Handlmn .68	7	30	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	16⅛	HandyH .72	11	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	HanesCp .60	6	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	39⅞	Hanna 1.35	20	13	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	17⅛	Harcourt 1	8	10	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	
22	9⅞	Hardees .16	16	41	13¼	12⅞	13	— ½
26⅛	17⅞	Harnlsf 1.20	6	15	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
25⅞	12⅞	Harrahs .22	17	20	18⅛	18⅛	18½	
49⅛	24⅛	Harris Int.1	12	15	31⅛	31	31	— ⅝
21¼	15¼	Harsco 1b	7	14	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	10⅞	HrtSMrx .88	9	3	17⅛	17	17	
29⅛	8	HartHk .20e	10	9	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
34	26⅛	HawllEl 1.56	10	14	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	18	Hayes Alb 1	7	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
8⅞	4⅞	Hazeltine	18	8	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
25⅛	14	HCA Martin	15	1	20	20	20	
33⅞	11	Hecks .12	12	39	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+ ¼
22	14½	HeclaM .30t	48	175	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	— ½
12⅞	9⅛	Hellemn .44	6	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	37⅛	HelnzH 1.08	14	87	45⅞	45	45⅛	+ ⅝
46⅛	20⅛	HelereR .76	159	173	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
6	3⅛	Helene Curt		8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
39⅞	29⅞	Hellerlnt .84	17	148	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	— ⅝
164	130⅛	Hiler pf4.07		11	161	160	160	— 4
18	12⅛	HelmeP .60	10	33	16⅛	16	16½	+ ⅝
36⅛	18⅛	Helmrch .30	14	39	27⅛	26	26	— 1½
3⅛	1⅛	Hemlsph Cp		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	HemInc .40e		4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
37⅞	26½	Hercules .80	17	130	33⅞	33	33½	+ ⅝
24⅛	15	HershF 1.10	11	8	16	15⅞	16	
59½	38⅛	Heublein .92	23	687	49⅞	48	48½	— ⅝
94⅛	73⅛	Hew Pck .20	51	147	88	86½	87⅛	
8⅞	4⅛	High Voltg	23	15	6⅛	6	6	
30⅞	19½	Hillenbd .48	15	55	29	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
42⅞	19½	Hilton Htl 1	9	317	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ½
6⅛	3⅛	HMW Ind	13	26	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	— ⅛
38	25¼	HobrtMf .64	16	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	
39½	24⅛	HoerWal .97	9	25	30	29⅞	29⅞	
21	6⅛	Hoff Electrn	9	31	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅝
42⅞	16⅛	Holdyinn .30	16	77	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ¼
63	25⅛	HlidyA 1.70t		7	35	34⅛	34⅛	— ½
15¼	12⅞	HblySg .90e	7	10	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
52⅞	23	Homestak 1	27	161	48⅛	47½	47⅞	— 1⅛
140⅞	97¼	Honywll 1.40	25	255	116⅞	113⅞	116⅞	+ 1⅞
41	25¼	HoovBll 1.28	8	2	28⅛	28¼	28½	+ ½
15⅞	5⅛	Horizon Cp	5	36	8	7⅞	8	
21⅞	8½	Hospit Affil	9	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
27	16⅛	HospitA .12e	14	153	17	16½	16⅞	— ⅛
26⅞	9⅞	Host Intl .36	10	13	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Houdail .80a	6	24	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	28¼	Houd pf 2.25		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
19⅞	11⅞	HougMlf .48	10	186	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
10	5	House Fbric	16	318	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	21	HousehF .86	10	208	25⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅝
58⅛	40½	HouF pf2.50		2	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
79½	49	HouF pf2.37		29	57	56½	56½	— 1¼
51⅛	36	HousLP 1.40	13	14	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
34	20¼	HouNGs .34	16	23	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅞
68¼	43½	HouG pf2.50		1	54	54	54	— 1
34⅞	14⅞	HowJohn .20	22	88	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10¼	Howmet .70	8	13	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
21⅛	18½	Hubbd 1.53e	12	11	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
32⅞	20⅛	HudBay 1.60	18	14	31⅛	30¼	30½	— 1
		HdBy fn1.60		1	27⅞	27½	27½	
9⅞	6⅛	HughHat .40	6	8	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
65⅞	41½	HughTl .10e	27	x227	61¼	57	60⅛	+ 2⅝
20	13⅛	HuntCh .18	24	85	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
18⅞	6⅛	HuttnEF .40	9	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
37	24	Huyck .24a	34	41	32¼	31½	31½	— ⅝
14⅛	7	Hydrom .16	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛

I - J - K

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22⅞	6⅛	ICN Pharm	18	54	11⅞	11¼	11½	— ⅝
36	27	Idaho P 1.86	9	46	28⅛	27⅛	28	+ ¼
18⅞	12⅛	IdealBas .80	9	32	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
11⅛	4	IdeaToy .50t	10	14	5⅞	5½	5⅛	+ ¼
27⅞	22⅞	IDS Rl 2.10e	13	13	27⅞	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
29	17⅞	IllCent 1.22	6	51	20⅞	20¼	20⅛	— ⅛
127	80	IllCent pfA6		3	93	93	93	— 1
55½	42¼	IllCen pf3.50		19	43⅞	43¼	43¼	— ½
34¼	25¼	IlPowr 2.20	10	151	26	25¾	25⅝	— ¼
56⅞	52	IlPow pf4.12		z40	53	52	52	— 1
19	8½	ImpCpAm	5	54	9½	9¼	9⅞	— ⅛
49⅞	31⅞	INACp 2.10a	8	70	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	
24½	19⅞	INA Inv .66a		8	20½	19⅞	20⅛	+ ½
10⅞	6⅛	Income Cap		5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
27½	15¼	Indian H .80	5	34	19⅞	18⅞	19	— ⅝
28⅛	25	IndnaG 1.84	8	2	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	24	IndplsPL 1.62	8	32	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅛
44⅞	26⅛	IndstNat .94	9	11	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	7⅛	Inexco Oil	23	65	11⅞	10⅞	11	
69½	51	IngerR 2.16	12	29	58⅞	58¼	58¼	— ½
48⅞	36	IngR pf2.35		1	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ¼
45⅛	37⅞	InldCtr 1.60	10	17	40	39⅛	40	+ 1
34⅛	28⅛	Inland Stl 2	7	130	29½	28⅞	29½	+ ½
10⅞	6⅛	Inmont .25e	6	33	8⅛	8	8	— ⅝
15	9	Insilco .70	7	27	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	15¼	Insc pfA1.25		3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
52⅞	38	InsplrCop 2	10	2	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅝
19⅞	11⅛	Insilnv 1.1e	7	9	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
71⅛	7⅛	Intecon .24	10	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
54	33⅛	Interco .28	10	10	42	41¼	41⅞	— ⅛
29	23⅛	Intrlkin 1.80	7	21	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
340	295	IBM 4.48	34	274	320⅞	316⅛	320⅞	+ 2⅛
100⅞	83	IntFlaF .43b	73	42	95⅞	94	95	— ½
39	26	IntHar 1.40a	7	261	30	29½	29⅞	— ⅛
16½	11	IntHold 1.49e		29	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
4⅛	1½	Int Indust		72	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	3⅛	IntIndA pf		4	6	5⅛	5⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	20¼	IntMinC .40	15	488	31⅛	29⅞	31⅛	+ ⅝
13½	8½	Int Mng	14	93	11⅛	10⅞	11	
34⅛	22¼	IntMltf 1.25	9	30	27	26⅞	26⅛	— ⅛
36⅞	27	Int Nickel 1	18	123	32¼	31⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	33	IntPap 1.50a	12	298	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅛	Int Rectifier	16	31	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ½
60⅞	29½	Int T&T 1.40	8	711	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅝
109	58	IntTT pfH4		3	67½	67	67½	+ 1
79⅛	56½	ITT pf14.50		29	64½	64	64½	
101½	54	IntTT pfJ4		3	60	59⅞	60	
100	52½	IntTT pfK4		28	59⅞	58½	59⅛	+ ⅝
74	36⅛	ITT pfN2.25		93	42½	42	42½	+ ½
98⅛	60⅞	IntTT pfO5		42	64	64	64	+ 6
20½	14⅛	Interpace 1	6	6	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
72	58⅛	Intrpce pf 5		3	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	— ½
25⅛	12⅛	IntrpbGp .80	6	19	16	15½	15½	— ⅝
14	5	Infrst Brds	25	18	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
19⅛	17½	IntrsPw 1.32	10	2	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅞	Interst Strs		106	2	1⅞	2	
11⅛	5⅛	Interst Unit	5	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
35⅛	19	Iowa Beef	4	13	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅝
18⅞	16⅛	Iowa El 1.30	7	9	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	18¼	IowaIlG 1.44	6	33	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	21⅛	IowaPL 1.68	8	15	22⅞	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	18⅞	IwaPSv 1.48	10	x25	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	IpcoHsp .15t	34	51	5⅛	5½	5½	
37⅛	15¼	ITE Im .60b	8	24	19⅞	19	19⅛	— ⅛
53⅛	22	Itek Corp	16	123	30⅞	29⅛	30½	+ ⅛
26⅛	21¼	IU Int .75	13	261	25⅞	25½	25⅞	— ⅛
64⅛	53	IU Int A		18	62	62	62	
42½	34½	IU Int pf1.25		8	40⅞	40½	40⅞	— ⅛
26	8½	JamesF .36	7	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
23½	15	Jentzen .60	8	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	12½	Japan 1.73e		39	14⅛	14	14	
		Jpn fn1.73e		5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
34⅞	27	JeffPilot .48	22	74	33⅛	32	32	— 1⅞
114¼	106½	JerCe pf9.36		z20	106	106	106	— ½
105	94	JerCe pf8.12		z20	94	94	94	
103	93½	JerCe pf7.88		z30	93	93	93	— ½
55½	27½	Jewel C 1.66	9	25	36⅞	36¼	36¼	— 1
33	17	JimWalt .68	7	172	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
92¼	70½	JimWlt pf 2		18	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	— 8⅛
38½	22	JimW pf1.60		7	25⅛	25	25	— 1½
20½	18⅛	JHanSe .44e		35	19⅛	18⅞	19	
27¼	23⅛	JHanl 1.95e		36	24	23½	23⅛	— ⅛
33	19⅛	JhnMan 1.20	8	32	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
132¼	108	JohnJhn .50	52	90	118⅛	117	117⅛	— ⅝
37⅞	18⅛	Johns Sv .80	8	16	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ¼
66¼	36½	Jhn Svc pf 2		1	39	39	39	— ½
61½	27½	JonLog .80	11	30	40¼	39½	39½	— 1⅛
22⅞	17¼	JonLau 1.35	6	x13	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅝
30	22⅞	Jorgen 1.30b	6	3	25	24⅞	24⅞	
31¼	14¼	Jostens .76	9	6	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ 1
37⅞	24⅛	JoyMfg 1.40	19	10	32⅞	32⅛	32½	+ ⅛
19⅛	13	KaisAlm .90	12	175	17½	16⅞	17	— ½
62	54	Kai 57pf4.75		3	56½	55⅞	55⅛	+ ⅝
54⅛	45⅛	KaiA pf 4.12		3	47	46	46	— 2½
12¼	7¼	KaisCem .50	7	9	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
18⅛	16	KlCm pf1.37		1	16	16	16	— ¼
14⅞	10⅛	KaneMill .10	6	50	14⅞	14½	14½	+ ⅛
32⅞	28⅛	KCtyPL 2.20	9	25	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
42	26⅛	KCSou Ind 2	6	4	26⅞	26⅛	26½	— ⅝
23⅞	20⅛	KanGEl 1.52	8	9	20⅛	20⅛	20½	
18⅞	15	KanNeb 1.12	10	2	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
30	23⅛	KanPLt 1.48	9	124	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	
8	4⅞	Katy Ind	9	5	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	
26⅛	17	Kty pfB 1.46		1	19	19	19	
45⅞	14½	KaufBrd .12	21	261	29⅛	28⅞	29½	+ ⅛
39	21	Kauf pf1.50		3	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅞	KawcBrl .20	11	20	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	11½	KayserR .60	5	6	13	12⅞	12⅞	
9⅞	4⅛	KeeneCp .10	5	44	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅞	9⅛	Keller .40	5	10	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
17⅛	12	Kellogs .54	16	47	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	21¼	Kennmtl .84	7	18	24⅞	24½	24⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	23	Kenncti 1.40	6	274	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
26½	23⅞	KyUtil 1.74	8	3	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅛
77⅞	52⅞	KerrMG .60	29	59	65⅛	64⅞	64⅞	— 1¼
150½	115	KerM pf4.80		6	131	130	131	
20⅞	13	KeysCn .50a	6	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
29⅞	15½	Kidde .60a	6	37	20⅛	19½	20¼	+ ⅝
46	36⅞	KimbCl 1.20	13	188	40⅞	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	6⅞	KingDSt .30	8	102	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
40⅞	14½	KirschCo .72	9	12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅞	+ ½
42	38⅛	KLM Airlin		5	39⅞	39½	39½	
57⅛	31	KnightN .28	20	47	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞	— ½
21⅛	12	Koehrg .35e	5	3	14½	14½	14½	— ½
39⅛	31½	Koppers 1.72	7	21	35½	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	4	Koracrp Ind	8	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
50⅞	40	Kraftco 1.77	11	75	43⅛	42	43½	— ⅛
51⅞	31	KresgeS .20	37	210	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	15¼	Kroehlr .80a	7	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	15	Kroger 1.30	23	39	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	— ½
18	10⅛	Kysor .60a	6	15	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛

L

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22½	19	LacGas 1.50	7	13	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	12⅛	Lams Seas 1	7	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
33	19	LanBry .65b	11	3	22	22⅛	22⅞	— ⅛
32⅛	21¼	Larwn 2.71e	8	15	23⅞	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Latrobe Stl	14	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
9⅞	5⅛	LearSieg .28	9	113	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅝
32	26⅛	LearS pf2.25	3	4	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
19⅛	8¼	Leasco .40	4	262	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ¼
22½	20	Leas pfC2.60		21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
47⅞	30	Leasewy .50	13	22	34⅛	34	34⅛	— ⅛
21¼	10	LeedsN .50	18	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
19	11½	Leesona .40	10	12	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ⅝
17⅞	11½	LehPCm .60	4	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	LehVal Ind		43	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
21	15½	LV In pf1.50		3	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ 1½
18	14¼	Lehmn 1.57e		72	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
23	8½	Lennar Crp	5	24	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	
44	27½	Lenox .60b	19	9	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	
14⅛	8½	LevFd Cap		19	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	LevFin .75a		13	12	11⅛	11⅞	
49⅞	18½	LeviStrs .48	11	51	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ ½
27	5¼	Levitz Furn	11	382	8½	8	8⅛	— ⅝
8½	3¼	LFE Cp	105	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅞	5⅛	LFE pf.50		1	5½	5½	5½	
42⅞	31½	LOF 2.20	7	117	34½	34	34⅞	— ¼
81	69⅞	LOF pf4.75		4	72	72	72	— ½
6½	4⅛	LbbMcNL	49	40	6½	6¼	6⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	1⅛	LibrtyCp .30	8	6	14⅛	17¼	18⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	LibrtyLn .60	6	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	13	LibyL pf1.25		1	14	14	14	+ ¼
45⅞	33½	LiggMy 2.50	10	27	34⅞	34½	34⅞	— 1
99	82½	LigM pf 5.25		2	81½	81½	81½	— 1
92½	72¼	Lilly Ell .52	42	89	89⅞	88⅛	89⅛	— ½
48⅛	28⅛	LincNat 1.08	10	117	37⅞	37¼	37½	— ⅛
6⅛	3	Lionel Corp	11	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13½	6¼	Littnind .32t	9	92	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	— ⅛
16½	8¼	Litton pfc pf		8	10⅛	10½	10⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	Litton pfB 2		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Lockhd Airc	5	78	6⅞	6½	6⅛	— ⅛
48	22⅞	LoewCp 1.16	7	39	27	26½	26⅞	— ⅝
22⅞	8⅛	LomaFin .32	13	115	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
52⅞	40	LomM 3.72e	11	20	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
14⅛	10½	Londontwn	5	11	12½	12¼	12⅛	— ¼
25⅛	14⅛	LoneStInd 1	6	60	15⅞	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
101	66	LoneS pf4.50		2	73	73	73	+ 2½
40⅛	23⅞	LoneSG 1.46	9	39	27⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— 1⅛
23⅛	20⅛	LnglsLt 1.44	9	31	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
93⅛	82⅛	LIL pf 5.75		2	82½	82¼	82¼	— ½
86⅛	61½	LongDrg .56	42	4	72	71½	72	+ ¼
5⅞	2⅛	Loral Corp	15	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	32	LaLandEx 1	21	58	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅝
38	21¼	La Pacif	9	202	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅝
26⅛	24⅛	LousGE 1.80	10	17	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ½
24½	14⅛	Lowenstn .90	6	47	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅝
10⅞	7⅛	LTV Corp	5	48	9½	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
12½	8⅛	LTV Cp AA		3	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
50	29⅛	LTVCp pf 5		2	34	33⅞	33½	— 1
46	33⅞	Lubrizol .43	30	273	41½	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅞	LuckyStr .54	12	57	12⅞	12¼	12¼	
20	12	Ludlow 1.08	8	7	14⅛	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅝
31⅛	19¼	LukenStl .80	9	9	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	LVO Corp	15	69	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	6½	Lykes Yngst	14	27	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
32	23⅛	Lyk pf3.12k		24	25⅛	24½	24½	— ½
16⅛	6½	LyncCSy .40	17	x5	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+ ⅛

M - N - O

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅛	9⅞	MacAn .17e	5	50	12	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	3	MacDonal	11	34	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
12⅞	6¼	Macke .30a	6	12	6⅞	6⅞	6	
12⅛	5⅛	Macrodl .10e	7	53	7⅛	7½	7	
47⅛	21¼	Macy RH 1	8	114	27½	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅝
61	55⅛	Macy pf 4.25		z10	56	56	56	
13⅞	9	MadF 1.33e		56	10⅛	9⅞	10	
9	6	MadSq Gar		20	6⅛	6½	6⅛	— ½
21⅞	5⅛	MagicCf .32	6	72	8½	7	8⅛	+ ⅝
29⅞	8⅛	Magnvox .60	13	447	10⅛	10	10	— ⅝
32	16¼	Mallory 1	9	31	20⅛	20	20½	— ⅝
35⅛	17	MalHyde .32	17	37	22	22	22	
17⅞	10⅛	Manind .56b	5	10	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
31	16⅛	Manpwr .80	8	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
38⅛	28½	MfrHan 1.56	12	67	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	+ ⅛
42⅞	22⅛	MAPCO .54	19	135	30⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— 2
33⅛	13⅞	Marathn Mf	7	41	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	
37	26½	MaratO 1.60	10	56	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	17⅛	Marcor .90		91	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
59⅞	37⅛	Marcr pf A2		22	44	43⅞	44⅛	+ 1⅛
52	30⅞	Maramt .10r	15	137	46⅛	43½	46⅛	+ 2
32	25⅛	MarMid 1.80	7	146	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
48⅞	27¼	MarionL .21	35	49	42½	41⅞	41⅞	— 1⅛
48⅞	30½	Marlen 1.18	21	24	44¼	43⅞	44¼	+ ⅝
57¼	29⅛	Marley .50	21	2	45	45	45	— ½
11⅛	6	Marqutt Cm	10	7	8⅞	8¼	8¼	
27¼	21½	MarsFd 1.24	10	12	26⅛	26½	26½	— ⅝
41	23⅛	Marriot .07t	42	49	30	29½	29⅞	— ⅝
36⅞	14⅛	MrldCup .50	6	3	18⅛	18½	18⅛	— ⅝
23	16⅛	MassyF .15e	8	34	21⅛	21	21⅛	
33¼	21¼	Masonite .43	17	36	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅝
19½	15⅛	MartnM 1.15	7	23	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
60	41	MascoCo .20	35	63	51	50⅛	50⅞	+ ⅛
11	6¼	MartMAl .40	175	5	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
14⅛	13¼	Masinc .45e		8	13	13½	13⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	MasCp 1.39e		29	20	19½	19⅛	
28⅛	20	MassMtg 2e	10	15	21½	21¼	21⅛	+ ⅝
35⅛	24	MatsuE .28e	9	231	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	4½	Mattel .02p		132	5⅞	5	5	— ⅝
52⅞	27	MayDSt 1.60	9	60	34⅛	33	33⅞	— 1⅛
52⅞	27	MayDSt 1.60	10	68	34⅛	33	33⅛	— ⅝
35⅛	25½	MayD pf1.80		8	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅝
22⅛	20	MayerOs .65	13	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
12⅞	6½	MaysJW .50	6	14	7⅛	7½	7½	
43⅛	25	Maytag 1.30	13	27	29½	28⅛	28⅛	— 1⅛
34⅛	18½	MCA Inc .64	8	9	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅛
24	14⅛	McCord .92	6	9	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ¼
30¼	15½	McCror 1.20	4	9	20¼	19⅞	20	— ¼
80¼	50	McDermot 1	28	152	71⅞	70	71	— 1⅛
76⅞	52½	McDonalds	64	545	67	63⅞	66⅞	+ 2½
29	17⅛	McDonD .40	6	43	22¼	21½	21⅛	— ¼
40¼	25¼	McGEd 1.50	10	23	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
16⅞	7½	McGrwH .48	9	54	9½	9¼	9⅛	
28⅛	16½	MGH pf1.20		1	18½	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅝
5⅛	3	McGrg Don	8	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
63½	46	McIntyre		z1290	57½	55	55	— 2½
26⅛	15⅛	McKee .70e	14	9	25	24¼	24⅛	— ½
49⅛	33⅞	McLean .60	11	13	43	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅝
22	14	McLouth Stl	6	30	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	11	McNeil .75	8	16	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
16⅞	13⅛	MeadCp .60	8	343	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
41	34¼	Mea pfB2.80		7	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ½
38	19⅛	Medusa 1.25	7	5	24⅛	24	24	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	MEI Cp	9	10	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
34	19	MelvSh .46	21	71	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	7	Menasc .75t	5	30	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
76	53⅛	MercStr .80	22	11	79⅛	76	79½	+ 3½
101½	81⅛	Merck 1.18	42	295	93⅞	92⅛	92⅞	— ⅝
20½	12	Meredith .70	8	5	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
32⅞	12⅛	MerrLyn .56	13	132	17	16⅛	16⅞	— ½
83	57½	MesaPet .10	22	125	76⅞	73⅞	75	— ⅛
170	118	MesP pf2.20		1	155	155	155	+ 4
10	8½	Mesabi .96e	10	115	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	MestaM .20e	22	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
24	13⅞	MGM	20	12	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
32¼	12	Metrom .50b	6	130	13⅞	13	13⅛	— ⅛
53	48½	MetE pf3.90		z20	49	49	49	
105	99	MetE pf8.12		z50	100	100	100	
98⅞	55⅞	MGICIn .10	55	148	79½	76	79⅛	+ 2¼
20⅛	15	MichGs 1.04	9	2	15½	15½	15½	— ½
16	13⅛	MichTube 1	7	7	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅝
17⅛	10⅛	Microdot .44	6	42	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
33⅛	19⅛	Microwave	15	5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
19½	16	MidConTel 1	11	19	17¼	17	17	— ⅝
27⅛	20¼	MidSUt 1.10	11	102	23⅛	23¼	23½	
18⅛	14¼	MidlM 1.73e	8	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
16⅛	11	MidlRos .80	8	224	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ¼
60	41⅛	MilesLb 1.28	15	25	47⅛	47	47⅛	— 2⅝
31	11⅞	MiltBrd .36a	12	28	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	+ ½
88⅞	76⅛	MinnMM 1	37	248	85⅞	84⅛	84⅛	— 1
22⅛	19½	MinnPL 1.46	8	52	19¾	19⅛	19⅞	
18	15	MirroAl .90	8	5	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅝
30⅞	14	MissnEq .24	14	6	21⅛	21½	21½	— ⅝
20⅛	14⅛	MissRivr .90	9	19	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	23	MPCem 1.60	7	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
17⅛	15	MoPSv .84b	9	4	15½	15½	15½	
75⅛	58⅞	MobilO 2.80	10	221	62	61⅛	61⅞	
18⅞	7½	MobHom .20	9	64	11⅞	10⅞	11½	+ ¼
30⅞	17⅞	Mohas 1.20	8	50	22½	21½	21¼	— 1
13⅛	3⅛	Mohk Data		75	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	
23⅞	15½	Mohk Rub 1	5	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
19⅛	11⅛	Molybden	8	26	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅞
12⅛	4⅞	Mongrm Ind	7	10	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	
34⅛	16	MonrEq .44	15	143	26⅞	25⅛	26⅛	— ⅝
58½	47⅛	Monsanto 2	11	344	58⅞	57⅛	58½	— ⅝
68½	59½	Mons pf2.75		15	68½	68	68½	
42	29⅞	MntDUt 1.94	9	7	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
36	30⅞	MonPw 1.80	11	23	31	30½	31	+ ⅝
23¼	22⅛	MonfgS .53e		31	22⅛	21⅛	21⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	Mony 1.05e	11	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
18⅞	10½	MooreMcC	7	116	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
69⅞	47	Morgan 1.46	17	179	64⅛	63	64⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	MorrKn .40r	6	12	17⅛	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
39⅛	10⅞	MorseEl Pd	8	20	16½	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	7	MorseSh .75	5	13	7⅞	7½	7½	+ ⅛
23	16⅛	MtgTr 2.09e	8	30	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
33⅞	18⅛	MorNor .84	10	55	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
59	41¼	Motorola .50	22	134	57	56⅛	57	
99⅞	57⅛	MtFuel 1.80	23	152	82⅛	78⅛	81⅛	+ 2¼
23	20	MtStaT 1.36	8	26	20½	20⅛	20½	
23⅞	14⅞	MSL Ind	6	7	23⅛	23	23	
14⅛	6⅛	Munford .28	7	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9	5⅛	Munfd pf.40		6	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	MurphC 1.20	8	x6	17⅛	16⅞	17	
33⅛	18½	Munsng 1.08	6	5	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
67⅛	47½	MurphOil .64	23	27	67⅛	66⅛	66⅛	— 1
18⅞	15⅛	MutuO 1.31e		14	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
33¼	22⅛	MurrOh .60b	11	233	29⅛	28½	29½	+ 1⅛
19⅛	10½	MyersL .80	10	16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
61	41⅛	Nabisco 2.30	12	35	43½	42⅞	43⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	25	NalcoCh .43	31	128	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	12¼	NarcoScl .60	11	23	15⅞	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
57½	42	NashuaC .52	22	4	51⅞	51½	51½	— ⅛
33⅞	13	NatAirl .20e	7	114	17½	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅝
21⅞	13¼	NAvia 1.35e		18	15⅞	15	15¼	—
17½	9¼	NatCan .45	6	27	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅝
38¼	26⅛	NCashR .40		366	38⅛	37¼	38⅛	+ ⅛
97	78⅛	N Chem .40	49	2	87	87	87	— ½
17⅞	12⅛	NatCityL .90	6	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
49½	40⅛	NatDel 2.36	7	15	44½	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
17½	13⅛	NatDistll .90	9	54	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
77	73½	NDstpf 4.25		z10	76	76	76	
29⅛	22⅞	NatFuel 1.80	7	15	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
36⅞	25¼	NatGenl .50	4	26	29⅞	29	29	— ⅝
17⅞	12⅞	NatGyp 1.05	6	80	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ¼
12	4⅛	NHome .20		91	4⅞	4½	4⅛	
4½	2⅞	Nat Ind .05e	15	30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
14½	10⅞	NtInd pf1.25		7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
34¼	28⅛	NPres 1.10a	5	2	31	31	31	— ½
40⅛	23	N Semcndtr	3	145	38⅛	35	38⅛	+ 1
28½	12	NSvcInd .70	8	20	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
35½	16⅛	N Stand .75	16	17	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ ¼
59½	51⅛	N Starch .66	23	117	57⅛	57¼	57⅛	+ ½
42½	33	NtSteel 2.50	8	34	35½	34⅞	34⅞	— ½
7⅛	4⅛	Nat Tea		12	5⅞	5½	5½	
34⅞	19½	NatUnEl .90	8	32	24½	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅞
67⅛	28⅛	Natomas .25	43	187	42⅞	39⅞	42⅛	+ 1⅛
16	10	Neptune .40	15	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
43½	28	NevPw 1.35	7	84	28½	26⅞	26⅞	— 1⅝
26⅛	22⅛	NEngEl 1.68	8	24	22⅛	22⅛	22½	— ¼
39⅛	33	NEngT 2.36	12	8	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	+ ½
12	7	Newhall .30		6	9	9	9	+ ¼
31⅞	21¼	Newmt 1.04	15	102	29⅛	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
104	82½	Nwmt pf4.50		1	96½	96½	96½	— 1⅛
33⅛	28⅛	NYSEG 2.16	9	28	28½	28	28	— ½
114	108	NYSE pf8.80		z170	108⅛	106½	106½	— 2
52⅛	49	NYSE pf3.75		z10	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
18⅞	15¼	NiaMP 1.14	8	127	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
83⅛	77⅛	NiaMpf 6.10		z100	80	80	80	+ ½
72	65	NiaMpf 5.25		z120	65½	65	65	
67	61½	NiaMpf 4.85		z200	62	62	62	+ ½
54	50¼	NiaMpf 3.90		z30	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ½
49⅞	46	NiaMpf 3.60		z200	45⅛	45¼	45¼	— 1⅛
47	43	NiaMpf 3.40		z100	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— 1
20⅛	15¼	NiagSh .18e		5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
18	12⅞	NLInd 1	9	138	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛	
29½	21⅛	NLT Cp .36	13	124	29	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅞
72⅛	59⅞	NorflkWn 5	7	53	62⅛	61⅞	62⅛	+ ⅝
22⅛	15	NorlinCp .80	4	35	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
50	19⅛	Norris 1.08	7	4	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	— ½
28⅛	20⅞	NoACoal .60	15	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
35	23¼	NoAMt 2.50e	11	28	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅞
34⅛	20	NoAmPhil 1	7	76	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
4⅞	3⅛	NoCAir .05e	6	41	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	NoCeAir wt		8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	13½	NoestUt 1.02	8	89	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
13⅞	9½	NoCenGs .60	9	1	10	10	10	+ ¼
29⅞	24⅛	NoIlGas 1.92	8	47	25	24⅞	24⅞	
31⅛	25	NIlGs pf1.90		4	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅛
27½	20	NIndPS 1.36	8	121	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
44	34⅛	NNGas 2.40	8	253	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅝
94½	92⅛	NbNG pf6.84		z40	93½	92½	93½	
90⅛	87	NbNG pf5.80		z40	88	88	88	
87	84½	NoNG pf5.60		z20	85½	85½	85½	— ½
31⅛	26⅞	NoStPw 1.84	10	200	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
105½	101½	NSPw pf7.84		z50	101½	101½	101½	
7⅞	4⅛	Northgate	11	15	7⅛	7	7	
26⅛	15	Northrop 1	7	11	17⅞	17½	17⅞	— ⅛
28	19	Nrthp pf1.45		1	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	18	NwstAirl .45	24	63	23⅞	23½	23⅞	
64½	52½	NwtBnc 1.60	15	x7	59⅞	59	59	— ¼
31⅛	18½	Nwst Ind .45	5	45	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	6⅛	Nwstlnd wt		19	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
98	64½	Nwind pfA5		2	77⅛	77	77⅛	— ⅛
98	67½	Nwind pfC5		1	77½	77½	77½	+ 1
75½	56	Nwtin pf4.20		10	65⅛	63⅞	63⅞	— 1⅛
27½	22⅞	NwMu 1.86e	12	31	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— 1
34⅛	24	NwtStW .78	7	2	24⅛	24½	24½	— ¼
34	23¼	Norton 1.50	6	4	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
42	21¼	NorSlm .25b	16	955	31⅛	30½	30½	— ¼
86⅛	46⅛	Nrt S pf1.60		1663	64⅛	63	63	— 3⅛
19⅞	14⅛	Nucor .05e	7	14	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
20¼	12⅛	NVFCo 4.24t	2	25	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅝
20½	10⅞	Oak Ind .32	8	53	15⅛	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅝
18⅛	15⅛	Oaklte P .84	12	1	16	16	16	
13½	7¼	Occid Pet	20	154	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
48	37⅛	OccIP pf3.60		3	41¼	40⅛	41¼	+ ½
17	12¼	OgdenCp .60	7	18	14¼	13⅞	14½	+ ⅝
31½	27½	Ogdn pf1.87		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	20¼	OhioEd 1.60	10	76	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅝
65⅛	60½	OhEd pf4.56		z50	43	42½	42½	— ⅝
107	101	OhPw pf8.64		z100	101	101	101	
103½	101½	OhPw pf7.74		2	100	100	100	— 1½
103	98	OPwB pf7.40		z50	96½	96⅛	96½	— 1½
102	94½	OPwC pf7.60		z100	93½	93½	93½	— 1
28½	24½	OklaGE 1.32	13	38	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅝
12½	11¼	OkIGE pf.80		z50	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
25⅛	19⅞	OklaNG 1.32	9	14	20½	20	20	— ½
19⅞	12⅛	OlinCorp .88	8	29	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
12⅛	7½	Omark .20r	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	12½	Oneida .76	7	1	14½	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅞	Opelika 1	9	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	15¼	OrangR 1.20	12	32	15⅛	15	15¼	
48⅛	33	OtisElev 2	9	36	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
45⅞	20⅛	OutMar 1.08s		21	38	37⅛	37⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	OutletCo .45	6	9	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	19	OvernitT .72	8	12	22⅛	22½	22¼	
54⅛	40½	OwenCn .81	15	12	45⅞	45	45	— 1
43⅛	27½	OwenIll 1.48	7	66	33⅛	32½	33⅛	+ 1
83¼	67	OwnIl pf4.75		9	70⅛	69	70	— 1
23⅞	15⅛	Oxfrdlnd .60	4	7	18⅞	18½	18½	— ½

P - Q

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16	15	PacASh .19c		67	15	15	15	
28⅛	26⅛	PacGsE 1.78	8	175	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ 1
26¼	21⅛	PacLtg 1.68	9	32	21⅞	21½	21⅞	
46½	29⅞	PacPetrl .58	21	69	33	31⅞	31⅞	— 1
26⅛	22⅛	PacPw 1.60	10	35	23⅛	23	23	—
18⅛	15⅛	PacTT 1.20	10	38	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—
12	8	Pac Tin .60a	6	2	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	—
9⅛	4⅛	PaineWb .30		13	5⅛	5	5⅛	—
17⅛	12½	PaW pf1.30		1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
8⅛	4⅛	PalmBc .25	7	5	5½	5⅛	5½	
24¼	4	Pamida Inc	14	295	8	7¼	7¼	—
18⅞	7	PanAm Air		428	7½	6⅞	6⅞	—
45⅞	27	PanEP 1.90	8	67	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	—
32⅛	10⅛	Paprcft .60b	8	15	14⅛	14	14	—
19	12	Pargas .90	9	23	13	12⅞	13	
35⅛	19	ParHan 1.04	10	7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+
23¼	15⅛	ParPen .43a	11	7	19½	18⅛	19½	+
17⅞	8⅛	Pasco Inc	39	17	12½	12¼	12½	+
18⅛	11	Paylmw .27	18	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—
45⅞	19	PeabGs .94e	24	244	27½	26⅞	27⅛	+
3⅛	1½	Penn Cent		123	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	PennDx .20b	7	7	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	+
8¼	3⅛	Penn Fruit		17	5	4⅞	4⅞	
101	72½	Penney 1.12	28	80	83⅞	82½	82⅞	—
40⅞	47⅞	PeC pf5.78k		1	51⅞	51½	51½	+ 1
26	21⅞	PaPwLt 1.68	8	22	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ 1
113	106	PaPL pr8.70		z50	106½	106½	106½	—
114	104½	PaPL pf8.60		z20	105½	105½	105½	— 1
109⅞	103	PaPL pr8.40		z330	103½	101	101	— 3
106	100	PaPL pr8.00		z20	101	101	101	+ 1
63½	56	PaPL pf4.40		z800	58	57	58	+ 1
29	18⅛	Pennwlt 1.20	11	42	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—
47⅞	35⅛	Penwl pf2.50		1	38	38	38	—
27	20	Penwl pf1.60		5	23	23	23	
32	18⅛	Pennzoil .80	11	346	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+
96½	90½	Pennz pfB 8		3	90½	90½	90½	
45⅛	26½	Pennz pf1.33		33	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+
10⅞	6	PeopDrg .20	15	9	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+
39⅞	30	PeopGs 2.24	6	47	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	—
89⅛	78⅛	PepsiCo 1.20	27	97	86	84⅛	86	+ 1
43⅛	29	PerkElm .22	40	18	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—
38⅞	22⅞	Pet Inc 1.25	8	7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—
21	13⅞	PetInc pf.80		3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
31	14⅛	PetePal 1.20	12	3	18	17⅛	18	+
79	45⅛	PetrieS .40a	30	1	67	67	67	
33	11⅞	Petrolan .36	12	171	18½	18	18	—
25⅛	20	Petrim 2.10e		14	21½	21⅛	21⅛	—
52⅛	38½	Pfizer .64a	30	453	50½	49	49⅞	—
47½	38⅛	PhelpD 2.20	10	147	46	45⅞	45⅞	—
23½	20⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	9	132	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	
114	108	PhilE pf8.75		z190	109	108	108	—
105⅛	99½	PhilE pf7.85		z310	100	100	100	
105⅛	98¼	PhilE pf7.80		3	99½	99½	99½	+ 1
98½	93	PhilaEl pf 7		z80	94⅞	94⅛	94⅛	
63½	56	PhilE pf4.40		z160	58	57	57	+
60⅛	56	PhilE pf4.30		z100	58½	58½	58½	+
53¼	48½	PhilE pf3.80		z40	48	48	48	—
22¼	17¼	PhilSub 1.20	7	25	18	17⅛	18	
136⅞	104½	PhilMor 1.30	26	152	125½	123⅞	125½	—
11⅛	5½	Philip In .20	6	10	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—
18⅛	11⅛	Phil Ind pf 1		4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
56⅞	40½	PhillPet 1.30	26	x353	55	54½	55	+
21⅛	9½	PhilIVH .40a	5	6	11	10⅞	10⅞	—
51½	21¼	Pickwik Int	17	7	32⅞	32	32	—
19⅞	17	PiedNG 1.28	6	7	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+
24	5⅛	Pier 1 Imprt	12	33	9	8⅞	8⅞	—
55	38⅛	Pillsbry 1.52	12	x11	47½	47⅛	47⅛	+
23⅛	15	PionNGs .84	11	25	16¼	16	16	—
21⅞	11¼	PitneyB .66	13	102	14⅛	13¼	13¼	—
17⅞	13⅛	PittFrg .80b	12	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+
51	42	PittFtW pf		z30	43	43	43	—
34⅞	21⅛	Pittston .60b	18	64	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—
36	14⅛	Pizza Hut	19	49	22½	21	21⅛	—
7⅛	2	Plan Resrch	14	25	3⅛	3⅛	3½	—
19⅞	6⅛	Playboy .12	5	20	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	—
26⅛	23	Plessy 1.07e	13	10	23⅛	23	23	
		Ples fn1.02e		59	23	23	23	
143½	103¼	Polaroid .32	93	429	133¼	128⅞	131⅞	+
86¼	32	Ponderosa S	28	455	48	44½	47¼	+
25⅞	15⅛	PopeTa .40b	4	128	24⅛	22⅛	24⅛	+
18⅞	13⅛	Portecin .80	6	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
22½	19⅞	PortGE 1.48	9	13	19½	19¼	19¼	—
26	19½	Potlatch 1	7	29	25⅞	25½	25⅛	+
16⅛	13⅛	PotmEl 1.08	9	243	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
54½	49	PotEl pf4.04		y250	50	49¼	49⅞	+ 1
41	35⅛	PotEl pf2.44		x1	35	35	35	+
47	29⅛	PPGInd 1.70	7	75	33¼	32⅞	33	—
14⅞	7¼	Premier .30	11	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+
120	93	Proct G 1.80	30	118	112½	110½	111⅞	— 1
9½	5⅛	ProdRsh .10	12	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
21⅛	10⅛	PSA Inc	9	58	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	—
24⅛	18½	PSvCol 1.20	8	37	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— 1
25⅛	21⅞	PSvEG 1.72	9	104	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	
122½	115	PSEG pf9.62		z140	117½	117	117½	+
107	98⅞	PSEG pf8.08		z150	100	98⅞	100	+
105¼	99	PSEG pf7.80		2	99	99	99	—
58	52½	PSEG pf4.18		z10	52½	52½	52½	
56	51	PSEG pf4.08		z50	52¼	52¼	52¼	
20⅞	18⅛	PSEG pf1.40		4	18⅛	18	18	
45	37¼	PSvInd 2.24	11	10	39⅛	38¼	39	+
15⅛	14	PSInd pf1.08		z250	14½	14	14	—
25⅛	21⅛	PSvNH 1.64	10	11	21½	21¼	21¼	
25⅞	19⅞	PSvNM 1.28	7	18	20⅛	20½	20½	
4⅛	3½	Pubickr .24t		4	4⅛	4	4	
6⅞	3⅛	Pueblol .28s		4	4½	4½	4½	
10⅛	6⅛	PR Cemt .40	15	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+
34½	28⅛	PugSPL 1.98	8	14	29	28⅞	29	+
70⅛	46⅞	Pullman 2	12	114	70½	69⅞	70½	+
19¼	13⅛	PurexCp .84	9	27	14⅛	13⅛	14	—
60⅛	29⅛	Purolatr .88	15	7	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	—
47½	27⅛	QuakOat .72	18	478	36⅞	35⅛	36⅞	+
115	73	QukOat pf 3		1	90	90	90	
34	18⅛	QuakStO .50	28	22	32⅞	31⅞	32⅛	
24	10½	Questor .50	8	4	12	12	12	
39	30	Questr pfA 2		1	29½	29½	29½	—

R

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	32½	RalstonP .75	1	232	42⅛	42	42⅛	—
22	6⅞	Ramad .12b	15	194	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	—
24	13	Ranco In .92	8	54	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	+
21	12⅛	RapdAm .50	4	22	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	—
99⅞	47	RapAm pf 3		1	52	52	52	—
32⅛	23½	RaybstsM 1	6	16	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+
11⅞	7½	Raymint .20	13	23	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+
34⅛	21⅛	Raythen .70	9	142	25	24⅛	24⅞	—
39⅛	22⅛	RCA 1	11	393	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	+
91	49⅛	RCA cv pf 4		14	69	68⅛	68⅛	—
53	50	RCA pf 3.50		z40	50⅛	49	49	—
2⅞	1⅛	viReadg Co		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
28⅛	20⅛	RdgBate .25	21	8	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+
23¼	6	Redman .12	9	150	11⅛	10¼	11⅛	+
27⅛	16	Reece .74a	11	80	22	21⅞	22	+
19½	10	Reed Tool	21	33	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—
30⅞	24⅛	ReevBr 1.50	6	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+
13⅛	8¼	ReichCh .40	7	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
13⅛	8	Reliab St .40	6	12	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+
27½	13⅞	RelianEl .70	11	12	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	—
76⅞	48	Relian pf 3		3	49	48⅛	48⅛	+
4⅛	1⅛	Republic Cp	13	39	2	1⅞	1⅞	
28	17⅛	RepFinS .80	5	12	19	18⅞	19	
19¼	13½	RepMtg 1.80	9	11	16⅛	16½	16⅛	
30½	21⅞	RepStl 1.20	6	42	24⅛	23¼	23⅞	—
33⅞	24⅛	RetailCred 2	9	8	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
54⅛	32⅛	RevcoDS .28	25	12	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞	—
9⅞	6½	Revere Cop		9	7⅛	7	7	
74	56⅞	Revlon 1.08	22	103	67	66	66	—
6⅞	3⅛	Rexham Co	8	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
29⅞	19½	Rexnrd 1.04	8	x15	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	—
55⅛	41	Revind 2.68	9	108	51⅞	50⅞	51⅛	+
61	40½	Reyl pf 2.25		9	55	55	55	
17¼	12	ReynMet .40	26	64	14½	14⅛	14½	+
60¼	53	RevM pf4.53		9	55½	55⅛	55½	+
39⅛	38⅛	RevM pf2.37		1	39	39	39	
18½	8	ReynSec .50	8	11	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	—
16⅛	11¼	Richrdsn .80	6	16	13¼	13	13⅛	+
84¼	65	RichMll 1.16	21	31	75⅛	74	74⅛	—
22	16½	Richmnd Cp	9	122	21¼	19⅞	20⅛	—
29⅞	12½	RidderP .32	14	33	20	19⅞	19⅞	—
17⅞	9⅞	RioGran .60	4	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12⅛	10	RioGr pf.80		19	10⅛	10	10	—
55⅞	20	RiteAid .10	32	88	32	30⅞	30⅞	—
40	17⅛	RivianF .86	15	10	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
6⅛	5⅛	RoanST .78e		29	6⅛	6	6⅛	
37⅞	18⅛	RobshCn .76	9	7	24⅛	24	24⅛	+
23	17¼	Robrtsn 1.10	6	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	+
37¼	28⅛	RobinsA .22	36	142	35¼	34½	35¼	+
20⅛	20⅛	RochGs 1.24	8	51	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	
25¼	20½	RochTel .70	14	21	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	—
17⅞	9⅛	Rockwer .28	5	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
32⅛	25¼	Rockwll 1.60	8	64	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	+
29¼	22⅛	Rkint pf1.35		3	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+
16	78¼	RohmH 1.12	22	x22	100⅛	99¼	100	+
23⅛	12½	Rohr Ind .80	9	9	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	—
36⅞	14¼	Rollinsin .78	20	121	23½	22⅞	22⅞	—
7⅞	5	Ronson .20b	14	19	7	7	7	
32⅛	17⅛	Roper Cp 1	4	6	19¼	19¼	19¼	
34⅞	27	RorerA .76	20	102	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	
33½	18⅞	Rosario .30	22	81	32½	31⅞	32⅛	—
45¼	21	RoyCCla .58	20	15	30⅞	30	30	—
45⅛	38⅞	RoylD 2.36e	12	80	45½	45⅛	45⅛	—
		RolD fn2.36e		19	42	42	42	
12⅛	5⅛	Royal Ind	6	79	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	+
13⅞	8	RTE Cp .04e	16	10	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	
92	74½	Rubbrd .64b	35	42	88½	87½	88⅛	+
6⅞	4⅞	Rucker Co		9	5	4⅞	5	
18⅛	13⅞	RussTog .70	7	76	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—
44¼	31	RydrSys .30	27	25	37½	37½	37½	—

S - T

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	3⅛	Safegrd Ind	9	44	5⅞	5½	5⅛	+
44½	27⅛	Safewy 1.40	9	36	33½	33	33	—
30⅛	24⅛	StJoeM 1.50	9	166	30	29⅞	30	
17	15⅛	StJoLtP 1.12	8	3	15½	15½	15½	
46⅛	32⅛	StLSaF 2.50	5	10	33	32⅞	32⅞	
15⅛	11⅛	StPaulS .81e		71	12	11⅞	11⅞	+
46⅛	35⅛	StRegP 1.40	10	39	40⅞	39½	40⅛	+
10⅛	6⅛	SalantCp .24	5	19	8½	7⅞	8	+
20⅞	16⅛	SanDGs 1.20	8	42	16⅛	16½	16⅛	+
18⅛	6⅛	Sandrs Assb	14	32	10⅛	10	10⅛	—
17⅛	9⅛	Sangamo .60	8	8	13⅛	13	13⅛	
23⅞	14	SJuan 2.19t	14	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+
34⅞	22⅞	SFe In 1.60a	7	71	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	
9⅞	7⅛	SFelnd pf.50		19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
59	43½	SanFelnt .30	27	30	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	+
8½	5	SarWeSc .30	11	7	6½	6½	6½	
17¼	14⅛	SaulRl 1.50e	10	47	16	15⅞	15⅞	—
16	14½	SavanE 1.12	9	8	14⅛	14	14⅛	+
18½	17	SavnEA .33e		2	17	17	17	—
10¼	5⅛	SavA Stp .24	8	80	7⅛	7	7⅛	+
13¼	6	SavODr .12e	13	35	7½	7	7⅛	+
17⅞	7⅛	SavinB Mch	13	17	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	
14⅛	5¼	Saxon Ind	5	85	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
27½	5⅛	SCA Svc	10	45	11	10⅞	10⅞	—
10¼	5⅛	Schaefer Cp		5	6	5⅛	6	
87⅛	71⅛	SchePl .15e	53	x452	86⅛	86	86⅛	+
68⅛	53	SchlitzBr .64	35	47	67⅛	66⅛	67	
119	82½	Schlmbg .60	56	168	115⅛	110⅛	115⅛	+
18⅞	10⅞	SCM Cp .40	7	40	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+
9⅛	5	SCOAInd .40	20	9	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+
21⅞	9¼	ScotLFd .58	5	4	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—
44¼	24⅛	ScotFetz .88	13	78	34⅞	34½	34⅞	
13⅞	8	ScottFor .60	8	11	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+
16⅞	11¼	ScottPap .56	9	92	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
28¼	17⅛	ScovilMf .75	8	19	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	—
69	44½	Scovil pf2.50		11	48	47⅛	47⅛	—
9¼	6⅛	ScudDuoVt		27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅞	8⅛	Scud pf.31k		3	8½	8⅛	8⅛	

(Continued on Page 10)

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Heath Affirms Intent to Keep Economy Up

Lapse Would Be Fatal Blow to Confidence

LONDON, July 30 (AP-DJ).—Prime Minister Edward Heath affirmed today his government's intention to maintain steady growth in the economy despite downward pressure on the pound on foreign exchange markets.

Mr. Heath said that to allow expansion to lapse during the current period of "steadily increasing" investment would deal a perhaps irreparable blow to businessmen's confidence.

"No one who seriously studies these things doubts that the pound is greatly undervalued," he said, adding that export orders currently are very high because of very competitive U.K. prices.

Mr. Heath spoke following talks with the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) on plans for stage three of the anti-inflation program, due to start in the autumn. He termed the meeting with the CBI "extremely fruitful" and used the same phrase to describe the government's talks last week with the Trades Union Congress (TUC).

He said that both employers and unions share his commitment to the containment of inflation and the maintenance of growth. *He said there was no suggestion* that either the TUC or CBI expected or wanted a confrontation over stage three.

Discussing the economy generally, the prime minister said the CBI informed him that capital investment has been "steadily increasing," following a 5.5 percent increase in the first quarter over the previous quarter.

He said he did not intend to take measures to reduce domestic demand to bolster exports. He said that government spending cuts totalling £500 million that were announced earlier in the year had already made room in the economy for increased exports.

In answer to a question, Mr. Heath said that the CBI had not expressed concern about the possible impact on investment of the rapidly rising trend in interest rates. He said the CBI accepted last Friday's increase in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate to a record 11.5 percent as necessary in the context of high world interest rates.

At the Friday meeting, the union leaders rejected any kind of curbs, even voluntary ones, on wage bargaining in stage three, which starts at the end of October. But they demanded continued tight limits on prices, rents, company profits and dividends.

The unions also agreed to hold further talks in about three weeks.

Before today's meeting, the CBI let it be known that it wants:

- No return to free wage bargaining in the near future.
- Establishment of so-called pay-hike "norms" to replace the government-fixed ceiling of £1 plus 4 percent a year under present controls. But it indicated it would agree to exceptions in cases of increased productivity or anomalies in pay increases.
- Scrapping of the present ceiling of £250 for any pay increase in a year.
- Removal of controls on profit margins in order to encourage more investment in industry.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Texas Gulf Fights Canadians

Texas Gulf, Inc., has obtained a court order halting for at least 10 days a drive by the Canadian government to acquire effective control over the major U.S. concern, which has extensive mining operations in Ontario. A federal district judge in Houston enjoined Canadian Development Corp., wholly-owned by the government, from pursuing a tender offer for 10 million Texas Gulf shares at $29 each. A hearing will be held on an application for a temporary injunction. Until then CDC will be forbidden under a restraining order to seek its shares. The offer for 10 million shares would, if entirely successful, raise CDC's holdings in Texas Gulf to slightly more than 35 percent from about 3 1/2 percent.

Japanese Seek Polish Copper

A group of Japanese firms is negotiating with Poland to participate in a $600-million project to develop copper resources in Poland. The six firms are Mitsui & Co., Furukawa Electric, Furukawa Co., Nippon Mining, Mitsubishi Corp. and Nichimen Co. The plans call for the development of copper resources in Rudna, Western Poland, and construction of two plants, each capable of refining 150,000 tons of copper a year. The Japanese would finance the entire project, with Poland repaying with copper.

U.S. Machine Tool Orders Fall

U.S. machine tool orders in June dropped 6.4 percent from May, the third month in a row they have slipped after a sharp spurt in the first quarter. Industry officials cite the generally unsettled political and economic climate created by Phase-3 1/2, Watergate and the possibility of a recession for the decrease. June orders for machine tools, used in key industries for shaping metal parts, dipped to $211.3 million from $235.8 million in May, the National Machine Tool Builders Association reports. That is still an 84 percent gain, however, from the $115.1-million figure of June, 1972. The trade association reports that net new orders for all types of machine tools for the first half totaled $1.31 billion, a gain of $595.3 million over the June, 1972, half and 17 percent higher than the previous six-month high of $1.12 billion set in 1966. The record-breaking pace was aided by second-quarter orders of $678 million, 7 percent higher than the previous record set in this year's first quarter. It represented a gain of 112 percent over the second quarter of 1972.

Gulf Sells German Units

Gulf Oil is selling its 750 gas stations and an oil refinery in West Germany to units of VEBA, the big energy holding company for an undisclosed sum. Its Emden oil refinery has an annual capacity of 2.5 million metric tons. Gulf's other interests in Germany, mainly marine and aircraft fuels, nuclear energy and offshore drilling, will be maintained. The units to be sold generated profits of 4.2 million deutsche marks in 1971 on sales of 32 million DM, down sharply from profits of 9 million DM and sales of 123 million DM a year earlier.

U.S. Agency Criticizes Litton Unit

Organization and management troubles at Litton Systems, Ingalls Shipyards helped produce huge cost overruns in a Navy contract for assault ships, the government General Accounting Office (GAO) reports. The original contract covered nine ships at a cost of $153 million each, but this has grown to $228 million and the order cut back to five. The GAO says that delivery of the ships had been delayed for more than two years because of problems at the shipyard. "Litton and the Navy disagree on who is primarily responsible for the problems," says the agency. "Weaknesses in Litton's organization and management undoubtedly have contributed to both cost growth and schedule slippage."

U.K. Bank Rate Boost Fails To Aid Pound as Dollar Gains

LONDON, July 30 (Reuters).—The dollar improved in foreign exchange markets today but sterling, though fairly steady, failed to show any dramatic benefit from Friday's rescue operation by the Bank of England.

After showing an initial spurt, the pound faded. It ended a few points lower than Friday's close here at $2.5045, compared to $2.5055. Dealers said at one point the Bank of England had to step in with support today.

Some dealers had looked for solid gains in the pound's value following the bank's raising of lending rates to a record 11 1/5 percent on Friday.

But there was no renewal of the selling rush that plunged sterling to a dangerous low last week.

In Frankfurt, Oslo and Vienna sterling was reported firmer. But in Stockholm and Zurich it failed to hold earlier gains.

Dollar Gains in Frankfurt

FRANKFURT, July 30 (AP-DJ).—The dollar closed at 2.3300 deutsche marks today, up from 2.3032 Friday.

Dealers said the dollar found support in a lower gold price and lower interest rates for the mark on the domestic money market and the Euromarket.

Dealers said that an order for "a few million dollars" was enough to move the price 50 or 60 points. They noted that the Bundesbank bought $2.55 million at the fixing but was not seen in the market before or after in support of the dollar.

Elsewhere in the market, the EEC currencies floating with the mark all rose from their lower intervention points as the mark lost ground.

The only currency among these that Bundesbank had to intervene in was the Norwegian krone. It had been at its floor price of 43.635 marks per 100 kroner, but recovered to close at 43.960 marks.

Dealers said the Bundesbank pumped several hundred million DM into the local money market to help bring short-term interest rates lower. In addition, commercial banks had completed making reserve payments to the Bundesbank so they no longer had to borrow in the Euromarket, dealers said.

As a result, call rates for Euromark deposits dropped to 2 percent offered from 15 percent offered Friday. The offering rate for one-month Euromark deposits declined to 9.62 from 10 percent.

In comparison, one-month Eurodollar rates were offered at 10.5 percent and for Eurosterling at 15.37 percent, making short-term investments in Eurodollars and sterling much more favorable.

London Interbank Rates

July 30, 1973

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here.

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster. ($ per £)	2.504	2.505	— 3.91
Belg. fr. (A)	36.075	35.875	
Belg. fr. (B)	35.37	35.35	+25.71
Deutsche mark	2.334	2.3015	+38.28
Dane krone	5.495	5.505	+26.90
Escudo	21.75	21.65	
Fr. fr. (A)	4.145	4.095	
Fr. fr. (B)	4.0925	4.0625	+25 88
Guilder	2.565	2.5805	+35.25
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A)	622.5	624.0	
Lira (B)	583.25	582.75	— 0.45
Peseta	66.75	66.715	
Schilling	17.09	16.885	+34.67
Sw. krona	4.0125	4.01	+19.12
Swiss franc	2.83	2.805	+35.55
Yen	263.25	263.5	+16.55

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.
A: Free. B: Commercial.

U.K. Banks Hold Base Loan Rate

LONDON, July 30 (AP-DJ).—Britain's major banks today held off raising their base lending rate despite Friday's record 2 1/2 point increase in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate to 11 1/2 percent.

Various factors are working against an immediate rise and one source even hinted that a change may await next Friday's treasury bill tender. This source said that the "unprecedented" 2 1/2-point increase in the bank rate, which is tied to the treasury bill rate, could have been "a freak, and it might well pay all the banks to wait until next Friday, as they may well do."

Other factors against an immediate increase from the current 8 percent is the fact that there is no great demand for loans at the moment despite the government's push to increase corporate capital outlays. Also, the commercial banks recently announced quarterly profit increases ranging upward from about 50 percent.

Flick Group's Profits Rising, Sales Up 15%

DUSSELDORF, July 30 (AP-DJ).—Higher consolidated profit but no earnings explosion was predicted today by Friedrich Karl Flick, chairman of the Flick group—widely considered to be Germany's largest privately-owned industrial concern.

Net profits last year rose 25 percent to 54 million deutsche marks from 43 million in 1971, but Mr. Flick noted that the improvement is measured against the very poor results of 1971.

For 1973, he said that he expects a further improvement in earnings, but certainly not profit explosion. He reported that consolidated sales in the first half rose "about 15 percent" to 3.24 billion DM, but added that for all of 1973, sales should rise about 12 percent as the sharp upturn evident in the first half is expected to level off during the rest of the year.

Major units in the Flick group are Feldmuehle, the nation's largest paper company; Dynamit Nobel, a chemical and explosives maker, and several steelmaking and processing firms. Not included in the consolidated accounts is the group's 40 percent interest in Daimler-Benz.

Loss Narrowed at Feldmuehle

Feldmuehle managed to narrow its operational loss to 9 million deutsche marks in 1972 from a loss of 37 million DM in 1971, chairman Helfried Krug reported.

He predicted that Feldmuehle would have an operating profit in 1973, "although it won't be a big profit," he said.

Consolidated domestic sales of the Feldmuehle group, excluding Dynamit Nobel, rose 8.3 percent to 1.19 billion DM from 1.09 billion in 1971. Exports declined 0.9 percent to 212 million DM and amounted to 19.5 percent of volume, down from 21.3 percent in 1971.

Presenting the company's annual report, Mr. Krug emphasized that Feldmuehle's 1973 loss was exclusively due to the situation on the printing paper market. Sales of printing paper totaled 523 million DM, almost half of total volume. But, said Mr. Krug, in the printing paper section, Feldmuehle had a loss of 26 million DM last year, with all other product lines producing profits.

Profits at Dynamit Nobel rose 13.5 percent last year to 106 million DM from 93.4 million in 1971. Sales in the same period rose 8.5 percent to 1.41 billion DM.

Werner Kneip, chairman of the firm, reported that sales rose 15.2 percent in the first half of this year and he predicted that group sales would show a 12 percent gain for all of 1973.

He noted that Dynamit Nobel had made further progress in shifting production from explosives to chemicals and synthetics, which now account for more than 78 percent of total output.

Shultz Disclaims Insistence On 'Automatic' Money Shifts

(Continued from Page 1)

tem, robbing individual countries of a degree of sovereignty.

In recent months, during the course of C-20 meetings, European nations have come around to agreeing that specific indicators have a role as part of an adjustment process based on consultation and assessment.

According to one version of Mr. Shultz's remarks today, he stressed that the United States urges only that a set of practical rules be agreed upon and adopted to guide necessary changes in exchange rates.

French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing responded by proposing a kind of "negative interest rate" that would give those countries running a chronic balance-of-payments surplus some incentive to change their economic policies.

The idea is a tougher version of one initially developed by the Common Market countries to deal with countries in chronic surplus. The initial idea was to have such countries deposit excess reserves in the IMF, and in exchange receive special drawing rights (SDRs).

The hardened version offered by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing today would bar SDRs over a certain (unspecified) level, and even require the payment of an interest rate on the deposits.

It was learned that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said in his speech that a new monetary system would have to take into account not only the needs of the less-developed countries, but those of the socialist world.

French sources said that this is necessary because any new monetary system must provide a means of settling balances with socialist countries. The French stand was taken as a hint of growing interest in the possibility that some socialist countries may seek to join the IMF.

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Rotary Engine In 100,000 '74 GM Vegas

But Piston Engine Not Being Phased Out

DETROIT, July 30 (AP-DJ).—General Motors plans to build about 100,000 of its previously announced rotary engine Vega models, starting next year.

Industry sources had expected a production run of about that size.

Edward N. Cole, GM president, speaking at a management seminar in Michigan indicated, however, that despite the introduction of the engine in some models next year, most cars will continue to be built using the conventional piston auto engine for some time to come.

"For the near term and well into the 1980s, the majority of cars on the road will be powered by the international combustion piston engine," he said.

"There have been certain problems with the rotary engine as there usually are in any major engine change," he said. He reiterated that GM has made "progress" in known problem areas, such as development of seals, emissions and fuel economy.

"The true costs of manufacturing the rotary engine will not be established until it has been in production and the full weight of the machine tool industry has had the opportunity to develop processes and techniques specific to this engine," Mr. Cole said. "This is a risk, but we are prepared to take it," he said.

Mr. Cole reiterated general advantages that the rotary engine may have, including small size and weight, fewer components and new car design and "packaging" opportunities. "The full potential of the rotary can only be achieved when the total vehicle is designed and built around it," he said.

Other Possibilities Studied

Mr. Cole also reviewed GM's view of other types of auto engines. He listed steam engines as least promising, followed by the Stirling engine, a form of external combustion engine similar in some ways to the steam engine and battery-powered systems. He repeated that GM is testing turbines for possible automotive use and is studying expanded use of diesel engines.

He also noted that GM believes a version of the stratified charge engine, similar to one developed by Japan's Honda, may be "applicable to compact and subcompact cars in meeting the original 1975 emissions standards," though he said GM thinks the engine may have problems in larger cars and in all cars when it comes to 1976 rules.

He said future cars may see "one or more" of these alternative types of engines "or very possibly a combination of two of them."

Money Supply Up 5.7% in Quarter In W. Germany

FRANKFURT, July 30 (AP-DJ).—Germany's broadly-defined money supply rose 5.7 percent in the June quarter on a seasonally-adjusted, annual basis, the Bundesbank reported today.

The development represented some success in the central bank's policy of restraining credit, in the three months ended in May, money supply was expanding at an annual rate of 17 percent. The broadly-defined measure includes currency in circulation, sight and most time deposits.

The rate of expansion on an annual basis was less than the actual 12-month increase. At the end of June, the broadly-defined money supply was 18 percent higher than in June 1972. Similarly, at the end of May, the actual increase was 21 percent above a year earlier.

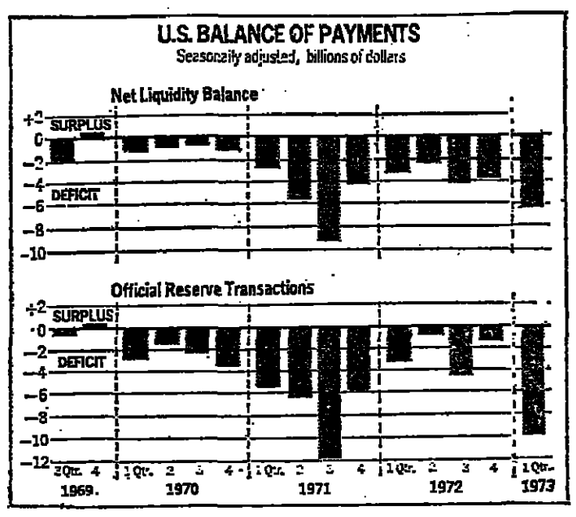
Genesco Sets Reserve

NEW YORK, July 30 (Reuters).—Genesco said today its directors have voted to establish $60.1 million in reserves in fiscal 1973 against losses which may be incurred from restructure, discontinuance or sale of several operating divisions.

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Big '73 Improvement Seen In U.S. Payments Balance

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP-DJ).—All three indicators of the U.S. balance of payments showed improvement during the second quarter, Morgan Guaranty Trust reports in the current issue of its publication, World Financial Markets.

The bank released the following estimates for the period, based on incomplete, not seasonally adjusted, data:

- A surplus of at least $1 billion on the "official-settlements" basis, the first quarterly surplus since the final quarter of 1969. It compares with a deficit of $10 billion in the first quarter of this year. This account mainly measures the dollars accumulated by foreign central banks.
- A deficit of between $500 million and $1 billion on the "net liquidity" basis, the smallest since the last quarter of 1970. In the 1973 first quarter there was a deficit of $6.5 billion. This counts nearly all the net outflows of dollars to foreigners in private as well as official dealings.
- A "basic balance" deficit of about $1 billion, compared with $1.2 billion in the first quarter. Included in this estimate is a current-account (trade plus "invisibles"), balance near equilibrium, improved from a first-quarter deficit of $700 million.

The publication says the basic and current-account balances are "the most relevant measures of the U.S. external payments position." Their better showing is attributed to "a substantial improvement in the merchandise trade balance combined with a favorable swing in net direct investment."

The official-settlements balance, the bank says, "which never was a dependable guide to basic trends—also has become a much less meaningful indicator of exchange-market pressures." This is because official intervention in exchange markets, which affects the dollar holdings of foreign central banks, has been relatively limited since the general adoption of floating exchange rates. The pressures now "are reflected primarily in movements of exchange rates."

The net liquidity basis "now may assume somewhat greater significance as a measure of the U.S. position," it remarks. However, "the data for this payments indicator are less readily available and much less complete than those used to compute the official-settlements balance."

Company Reports

Armstrong Cork

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	209.4	177.3
Profits (millions).	17.7	12.0
Per Share	0.68	0.46
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	401.4	338.1
Profits (millions).	32.5	22.7
Per Share	1.25	0.87

Boeing

Second Quarter	1973	*1972
Revenue (millions)	976.4	624.4
Profits (millions).	14.50	8.22
Per Share	0.67	0.38
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,607.0	1,365.0
Profits (millions).	23.19	17.74
Per Share	1.16	0.79

* Restated to reflect a $3.4 million, or 16 cents a share, reduction in federal tax provision.

City Investment

Second Quarter	1973	*1972
Revenue (millions)	472.2	425.8
Profits (millions).	17.9	15.6
Per Share	0.59	0.49
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	891.5	822.1
Profits (millions).	31.0	27.7
Per Share	0.98	0.84

* Restated.

El Paso

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	294.3	266.4
Profits (millions).	15.0	11.2
Per Share	0.47	0.35
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	580.4	547.3
Profits (millions).	33.6	26.9
Per Share	1.07	0.86

Gen. Public Util.

Second Quarter*	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	163.5	154.4
Profits (millions).	23.0	20.9
Per Share	0.50	0.44
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	319.4	280.9
Profits (millions).	42.4	34.4
Per Share	1.07	0.99

* Indicated.

Southern Pacific

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	392.5	375.8
Profits (millions).	24.27	34.07
Per Share	0.91	1.28
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	755.4	717.7
Profits (millions).	38.37	53.7
Per Share	1.44	2.02

Union Oil (Calif.)

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	714.6	608.9
Profits (millions).	40.2	27.9
Per Share	1.20	0.77
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,350.0	1,190.0
Profits (millions).	78.4	57.7
Per Share	2.34	1.61

Uniroyal

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	561.3	484.8
Profits (millions).	18.56	16.8
Per Share	0.65	0.58
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,056.7	912.6
Profits (millions).	31.99	28.13
Per Share	1.10	0.95

United Aircraft

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	595.4	473.4
Profits (millions).	16.46	13.92
Per Share	1.40	1.15
First Half *		
Revenue (millions)	1,134.1	977.9
Profits (millions).	30.98	26.42
Per Share	2.61	2.18

* Indicated.

Slowdown Seen In U.S. Economy

WASHINGTON, July 30 (Reuters).—The Joint Economic Committee of Congress was told today that there will be a major slowdown in the U.S. economy, combined with a lower rate of inflation, in 1974.

Gerard Adams, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business, said the predictions made by the school's econometric forecasting group were estimates based on the first assessments of Phase-4 economic controls.

"The growth of real gross national product will decline from an annual rate of over 6 percent in 1973 to only approximately 1 percent in 1974," he said.

"While there will not be any quarter when there is a real decline of GNP, growth will be negligible over four quarters," he noted. "The unemployment rate will increase gradually to near 6 percent. Profits, which appear to have increased sharply again in the second quarter, can be expected to decline."

Profit-Taking Ends 2-Week Rally in N.Y.

Trading Slow as Key Dow Index Slips 2.94

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, July 30 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued to drift sluggishly today under the weight of profit-taking following two weeks of rising prices.

In its first decline in 11 sessions, the Dow Jones industrial average slipped 2.94 to 933.77. The Dow showed a minus reading of 6.25 at midday before rebounding near the close.

Volume sagged to 11.17 million shares from Friday's moderate 12.91 million. It was the slowest day since the market's summer rally began July 16 and far below average for the year to date.

The most significant negative item in the news backdrop was the continuing escalation in interest rates. A quarter-point increase in the prime lending rate of banks to 8 3/4 percent, initiated Friday, spread nationwide today.

Bond prices continued downward and the rising yields on fixed-income investments are providing increasing competition for common stocks. Nevertheless, the market ignored the escalation in recent rates for two weeks and edged down only moderately today.

The consensus in Wall Street appears to be that if the market can continue to hold most of its gains in the face of a sustained advance in interest rates, it will have demonstrated a strong upward bias in preparation for further gains later.

AT & T Volume Leader

Blue chips dotted the active list and the volume leader was American Telephone, down 5/8 at 50 3/4.

General Motors dipped 5/8 to 68 5/8. GM reported higher second-quarter earnings last Friday compared with the year-ago period, but they were below GM's first-quarter figures.

Gainers included Hughes Tool up 2 1/4 to 60 3/4 (ex-dividend), IBM 2 3/4 to 320 3/4, Alcoa 3 5/8 to 68 1/4 and Polaroid 2 1/8 to 131 7/8.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices declined in light trading. The Amex index eased 0.02 to 33.52, while declines outnumbered advances, 478 to 331. Turnover amounted to 1.98 million shares, compared with 2.25 million on Friday. Canadian Javelin, the day's most active stock, lost 1 to 12 3/8.

In Over-the-Counter trading, the NASDAQ industrial average dropped 0.79 to 101.87.

Bond markets again moved sharply lower. Government issues' closing quotes were only slightly above the lowest levels of the day, with losses extending as far as 12/32 in the long end of the market.

Recent corporate issues closed 1/8 off their lowest levels of the day.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
32¼	21⅞	SeaCL 2.20b	4	586	26	25¼	26	+ ¼
12	4⅞	SbdWA .55f	5	29	5½	5⅜	5½	
15⅞	8¼	Seagrve .25r	6	6	10⅛	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
29½	16½	SealdPw .72	8	20	21	20⅝	21	— ¼
39⅞	27½	Searle GD	32	62	37½	36⅜	36⅞	— ⅞
123¼	91¼	SearR 1.40a	25	221	103¾	100¾	101¾	— 1
9½	1⅞	Seatrain Lin		101	3	2⅞	3	
64½	35⅝	Sedcoinc .08	25	91	43¾	42	43⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	12⅞	Servmt .52b	8	14	17¼	17	17	
12¾	7½	Shakspre .28	9	8	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ¼
32	10	Shapell .10	6	11	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅝
59⅞	45⅞	ShellOil 2.40	13	103	56	55⅝	55¾	
35¼	31	ShellT 1.09e	14	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	8⅝	ShellrGl .56	5	43	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
24½	15¼	ShlGl pf1.40		5	17½	17½	17½	
34½	17¼	ShlGl pf1.35		7	19	19	19	+ ⅜
51⅝	34	Sherw Wm 2	9	x14	38¼	37⅜	37⅜	— ½
85	59⅞	Shr W pf4.40		z110	65	64¾	64¾	— 1¾
10	5⅞	SiegelH .20e	7	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅜	SierraPc .86	8	37	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
22⅞	15⅞	Signal .60b	9	104	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ ⅛
48¼	38	Signal pf2.20		6	42⅞	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	15⅜	Signal pf 1		14	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ¼
54	43½	Signode .85a	19	12	53½	53¼	53¼	— ⅜
5⅞	2⅞	Simm Prec	10	14	4½	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
28	17¼	Simmons .88	10	8	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
60⅜	42¾	SimpPat .30	46	97	53⅜	52	52⅞	— ¾
73½	44½	Singer 2.40	11	105	57¾	57	57¼	
96	58¾	Singr pf3.50		3	74¾	74¼	74¾	+ 1
36⅝	18	SkaggCo .40	17	53	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
44	18⅞	SkilCp .90a	8	102	19¾	19	19¼	+ ½
33⅝	13½	Skyline .24	14	116	22⅞	20⅞	22¾	+ 1½
22½	14⅝	SmithAO .78	6	5	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	15	SmithInt .22	819	42	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
62⅞	46⅝	SmithKline 2	17	31	60⅛	59⅞	60	— ¼
23	15	SmithTr .40	8	9	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	17⅞	Smucker .80	10	7	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	12	SolaBas .56	9	13	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
6¾	4⅛	Sonesta		12	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
57¼	38⅜	SonyCp .05o	40	1232	46⅞	45¼	46	— 2¾
		Sony fn.05e		100	41⅞	40¾	41⅝	
32⅞	25½	SooLin 1.62e	5	38	33	32	32	— ⅜
10	6½	SOS Con .27	6	9	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
25	19⅞	SCarEG 1.43	11	21	20⅞	20¼	20¾	
24	20½	SoJerIn 1.56	9	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
20	10	Southdwn In	4	25	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ½
35⅝	23¼	Sodw pf1.80		2	25	25	25	
38⅝	32⅞	SoeastBk .76	17	4	35⅞	35⅛	35¼	— ½
17½	14⅝	SoastPS 1.28	11	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
28½	21⅞	SoCalE 1.56	8	144	22	21¾	21⅞	
29⅞	18	SouthCo 1.34	9	222	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
42⅝	32½	SoulGE 2.08	7	5	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅝
66⅞	44½	SoNRes 1.50	9	39	45⅞	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
45	37¾	SoNET 2.72	9	13	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	28	SouPac 2.16	7	296	30⅝	30	30⅛	— ⅛
50⅝	29¼	SouRy 1.72	7	97	38	37½	37½	— ⅛
7½	6½	Sou Ry pf.50		56	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
33⅝	24	SouUGs 1.50	9	74	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
32¼	14⅛	Southld .24b	13	29	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
14	6⅞	SwAirm .37t	12	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	7⅞	SwsFor .05e	4	x62	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
21¾	20½	SwtFl pf1.50		1	21	21	21	— ¼
14⅝	11⅛	SwstPSv .82	11	338	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Sparton .20a	5	21	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
30½	15½	SperryHut 1	4	48	18¼	17⅞	18	
50¼	35⅛	SperryR .66	17	194	46⅝	45½	46⅛	+ ½
19	11	Sprague El	21	93	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+ 1⅛
15⅛	12¼	SpringM .60	6	32	12½	12½	12½	
38	23	SquareD 1a	19	1	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	— ⅞
114¼	93½	Squibb 1.56	30	69	101½	100	101	— ⅛
29½	22¾	StaleyM 1.40	7	3	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ¼
		StdPoor Sec		43	23½	23	23½	
55¾	48	StBrand 1.73	15	20	51⅛	50⅜	50⅝	— ½
56¾	34	StBPaint .25	45	10	47¾	46⅞	47⅛	— ¼
90	68	StdOilCal 3	10	332	73⅜	72⅝	73⅜	— ⅜
91½	80⅛	StOilInd 2.68	14	154	85	84⅛	84⅛	— ⅜
114	84½	StOilOh 2.70	30	50	103½	107	107⅛	— 2⅛
66⅞	63	SO Oh pf3.75		z63	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝	
9½	6⅝	StPress .15e	7	11	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
11¾	10	StPrudnt .66	10	26	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
20¼	13	Standex .40		x1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
44⅞	30	StanWk .84b	13	11	37¼	37	37	
16¼	8½	Stanray .60	7	13	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
25	16¼	Starrett .80a	8	12	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
28	21⅜	StatMI 2.48e	8	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
14	12⅞	StatMS .30e		45	12⅝	12	12⅛	— ⅛
48¼	40	StaufCh 1.90	10	x42	43	42½	42½	— ¼
49	40½	Stauff pf1.80		2	42½	42¼	42¼	+ 1
10⅜	7⅝	Sterchl .48b	7	3	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
37¼	31⅞	SterDrug .58	28	131	36	35	35	— 1
35¾	24⅛	Stevens 1.50	7	47	28⅞	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
35⅝	26⅛	StewWa 1.85	6	9	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	14⅛	StokeVanC 1	6	30	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
44	30½	StoneWeb 2	8	18	37¼	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	8⅞	StoneCon .30	8	8	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
44	13⅞	StorerBg 1b	9	20	21½	20½	20⅞	— 1¼
15⅞	7⅞	StridRite .65	6	7	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
55	32½	StuWor 1.32	4	1	39	39	39	— ¼
17⅞	7⅞	SuavSh .15c	5	19	4	4	4	
33	15¾	SubnPro .80	11	20	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
25½	14¾	Sun Chm .40	8	8	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ½
54⅞	42¾	SunOil 1b	12	124	48⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅞
43⅞	41	Sun O pf2.25		166	42¾	41⅞	42⅛	
34⅝	20⅛	Sunbeam .90	13	58	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	15⅞	Sundstrd .80	11	43	19½	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	9⅞	Sunshne Mn	92	156	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	13¼	SupValu .76	6	21	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
353	273	Supr Oil 1.40	169	10	246	244	244	— 8
14¼	5⅝	SupmkG .20	13	22	7¼	7½	7¼	
34¾	19⅞	Survey 2.75e		127	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
19	14⅞	Sutro 1.62e	9	23	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
12½	7½	Swank .65a	9	13	8½	8¼	8½	
37⅝	20¼	Sybron .72	14	106	26¼	25½	25½	— ⅝
15⅞	7¼	Systron Don	9	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
38⅝	22	Taft Brd .60	12	13	32	32	32	+ ¼
20	10⅞	Talcott .27p		4	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
11¾	5¼	Talley .45r	5	68	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	10	Talley pfB 1		18	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
22¾	18⅞	TampaE .88	11	14	21½	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
46⅞	15⅝	Tandy Corp	13	202	23½	22¾	23⅛	+ ¼
23	9½	Tappan .40	5	41	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
20½	9⅝	Technicon	24	15	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
53⅝	29⅝	Tektrnx .20e	22	24	42⅞	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅜
19¾	4⅛	Telecor .21e	6	46	7	6½	6¾	+ ½
20½	11⅜	Teledyn .5f	7	189	15	14⅝	15	+ 1⅛
78	69⅜	Teledyn pf 6		3	70	70	70	— 1
34½	12⅝	Telepromp	78	550	16¾	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
6⅛	2¼	Telex Cp	27	73	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	13½	Templel .32	9	8	17⅛	17	17⅛	
30¾	21	Tenneco 1.36	9	220	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ¼
8⅞	3⅝	Tenneco wt A		98	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
112¼	83	Tennc pf5.50		3	87¼	87½	87¼	+ 1⅛
43⅞	24	Tesoro Pet	9	82	30½	29	30¼	— ⅜
43⅜	30⅝	Texaco 1.72	9	871	33⅞	32¾	33⅛	— ⅛
61¼	42	TexETr 1.58	13	x172	46⅝	45½	45⅝	— ⅜
40	22¾	TexGsT 1.64	7	39	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ¼
27¾	17⅛	Texasgulf .60	19	589	26½	25⅜	25⅞	— 1⅛
27⅛	17¼	Texasind 1b	8	10	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
109⅞	83	TexInst .56	43	254	109⅜	106½	109⅛	+ ½
39	13⅝	TexOilG .01	25	63	21⅝	20½	21½	+ ⅛
23¼	16⅝	TexPLd .54e	14	26	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
34⅛	28⅝	TexUt 1.04	14	125	30⅝	29⅞	30	— ⅜
31⅝	15	Texfi Ind	5	20	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
32⅞	16½	Textron .96	8	71	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅜
44½	28⅝	Textr pf2.08		5	30⅛	30	30	
34¾	20	Textr pf1.40		7	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
22	8⅝	Thiokol .50	7	440	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
101¾	79⅝	ThmBet 1.12	30	5	93	92½	92⅞	— ⅞
21⅞	11¼	Thomln .40b	8	9	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
24¾	14	ThompJW 1	7	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
12	6⅝	ThriftyD .37	8	8	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
28⅛	21¼	TI Corp 1.40	7	102	22½	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅜
39⅞	23	TidwatM .52	14	48	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+ ½
63⅜	29½	Time In 1.90	8	49	35⅛	34⅜	34⅜	— 1⅛
25⅛	16½	TimeMir .30	14	18	20	19¾	20	
45⅝	33½	Timkn 1.80a	8	23	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
25	15½	TishRlt .40b	19	34	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
9⅝	5½	Tobin Pkg		2	6½	6½	6½	
24⅞	12	TodShp .20p	77	12	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
32⅞	27⅜	ToledE 1.92	8	9	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	TonkaCp .40	10	26	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
46	17⅝	ToolRn 1.14	12	137	23	21⅝	22½	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅝	ToolRol .40b	8	25	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
69⅞	36⅜	TraneCo .96	12	4	46	46	46	— ¼
43	26	TranUn 1.44	12	24	35¾	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅜
42⅞	18	Trans W Air	6	570	24	22⅞	23¾	— ½
29¼	22¼	TWA pf.50k		2	23½	23½	23½	
15¾	6¾	TranWd Fin	4	7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
17⅞	10¾	Transm .55b	10	335	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	19⅝	Tralnc 1.08e		7	20	21⅝	20	
15	8½	Transcn .43	8	20	10	9½	10	+ ½
40¼	26½	Travelers 1	10	54	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+ ¼
50¾	26¾	Travelr pf 2		13	45⅛	45	45½	
14⅞	4⅞	TrvLdg .25e	9	20	7¼	6⅞	7	— ¼
34¼	25½	TriCon 2.83e		46	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
36⅝	32⅝	TriCon pf2.50		2	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅛
27	27⅝	Tri SM 2.81e	10	8	30	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
26⅛	11⅞	Triangln .80	10	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
21	12	TriangP .30	6	10	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	16	Trinityin .56	10	69	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ½
37⅞	16	Tropicana	26	144	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	
34⅞	20¼	TRW In 1.04	8	63	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
82½	56½	TRW pf1.50		6	58¾	58¼	58½	+ ¼
89⅛	60½	TRW pf4.40		9	66	65	66	+ 1
15¾	12½	TucsonG .78	8	76	12⅞	12½	12⅝	
12⅞	6½	TwenCe .05e	10	45	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ¼
25¼	11⅞	TylerCp .20	5	35	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅛

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1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
34⅛	15⅝	UAL Inc	23	144	21	20⅝	21	+ ¼
23¼	15⅝	UARCO 1.10	8	18	17½	17	17¼	
19⅞	16½	UGI Cp 1.32	8	19	16½	16⅜	16½	
21⅝	11¾	UMC Ind .84	7	35	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ¼
11¼	8½	Unarco .40b	7	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
55¾	45¼	UnNV 1.69e	8	1	52	52	52	+ ½
49⅞	35⅝	U Camp 1.03	14	16	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜	—
51¼	33¼	UnCarb 2.10	9	x325	37¼	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅜
41⅞	24¼	UnCom 1.33	6	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	4⅞	Union Corp	13	59	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ½
18⅝	16⅝	Un Elec 1.28	12	110	16⅞	16⅝	16½	
62½	57¼	Un El pf4.50		z10	58½	58½	58½	+ 1⅛
57½	50	Un El pf 4		z100	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	4½	Un Fidelity	4	118	6½	5⅞	6⅛	— ½
41⅞	34⅜	UnOCal 1.60	10	170	38¼	37⅞	38⅛	— ⅛
54¼	46⅛	UOCa pf2.50		131	50⅛	50	50	— ½
70	51½	UPacCp 2.16	11	56	51¼	58⅜	58⅝	— ⅜
13¼	9½	UnPac pf.47		2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
40	24¼	Unionam .84	10	18	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
16	10½	Uniroyal .70	7	105	12⅝	12¼	12½	
106½	98⅛	Uniryal pf 8		z10	100	100	100	+ 1
7⅞	1½	Unishops		68	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
46½	26⅝	Unit Air 1.80	7	61	31	30½	30⅞	
12⅞	6	Unit Brands	8	28	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
15½	12⅝	UBrd pf1.20		x10	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
10	7¼	Unit Cp .72e		27	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
15	6⅞	UnitFin Cal	6	10	8⅜	8½	8½	+ ⅛
31	19½	UnitGas .92	8	21	22⅛	21¼	22⅛	+ 1¼
34⅛	29⅛	Ulllum 2.24	8	8	29⅞	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	Unit Ind .32	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
32⅞	10⅞	UnitHnn .10	12	23	15	14	14	— 1
26⅞	17⅞	UJerBk 1.04	8	16	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	
23½	17½	UnMM 1.30	6	57	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
13⅛	6	Un Nuclr		37	10⅛	10	10⅛	
2⅜	1½	UnitPk Min		11	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
27⅞	12⅞	UnRefng .32	7	24	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
44⅞	37⅞	USFidG 2.40	11	18	41	40¼	40¾	
39½	25¼	USFor 6.07e		20	28	27½	28	
24⅞	17	US Frgt 1.40	9	74	18¾	18	18⅛	— ⅜
27⅞	20⅝	USGyps 1.60	7	118	22	21½	22	+ ½
30¼	23¾	USGy pf1.80		3	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
25¼	7½	USHome .16	5	44	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	10⅝	US Ind .65	5	83	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
35½	13⅝	USLeasg .24	18	49	22⅝	22	22½	+ ½
16⅛	12⅝	US Rlty 1.36	14	8	14	14	14	+ ¼
23¼	12½	US Shoe .95	7	31	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
35	28⅝	USSteel 1.60	8	135	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
20	11⅝	USTobac .76	10	16	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
23⅞	17⅜	UniTel 1	12	97	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅞	UniTel wt		2	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
30	24½	UnTl 2pf1.50		12	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	
13⅛	6⅝	Unitrode Cp	13	87	10⅛	9½	10⅛	— ¼
35	26¼	UnLeaf 1.64	7	14	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ¼
25⅛	16⅛	Univ Oil Pd	17	127	23⅛	22½	22⅞	
98¾	72¼	Upjohn .88	46	101	95¼	92½	94¼	+ 1½
16½	11½	UrisBldg .40		55	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
33	21¾	USLIFE Cp	16	213	32⅛	31½	31½	+ 1⅛
14⅛	11⅜	USLInc .49e		14	12	11⅞	11⅞	
23⅛	15	USM stp .60	6	18	19¼	19	19	— ¼
33½	26¼	USM pf2.10		6	28½	28⅜	28⅜	
20	17⅜	USM pf1.50		z20	18	18	18	— ½
46⅝	39⅞	Utah Int .44	29	20	44½	44	44⅛	+ ⅜
38¼	34¼	UtahPL 2.32	9	13	37⅜	37	37	
29⅛	23	UV Ind 1a	7	31	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	
24⅜	20⅝	UV In pf1.26		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
19½	9⅝	Varian Assc	14	55	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	— ¼
20¼	9½	VCA Co .44	8	20	13¼	13	13	
20⅛	14⅛	VCA pf.80		3	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ 1⅛
34⅝	23½	Veeder 1.60	7	3	28⅞	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
15	7⅝	VendoCo .40	9	11	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
17	7	Venice .20b	7	39	12¼	11½	11½	— ⅜
15⅝	7¾	VestSec .74e		10	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
34⅞	17	Vetco OffSh	37	183	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅛
34⅛	20	VF Corp .64	11	20	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅝
20	9	Viacom Int	21	15	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
78⅞	9½	VictCmp .50	11	48	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
23⅞	18⅝	VaEPw 1.18	9	205	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
114½	110	VaEP pf8.84		z100	109	109	109	— 1
105⅞	98	VaEP pf7.72		z120	99½	98½	98½	— ½
104⅞	98	VE 72 pf7.72		z20	99	99	99	+ ¼
102½	94¼	VaEP pf7.45		z110	94	93⅞	94	— ½
73½	64¾	VaE&P pf 5		z10	65½	65½	65½	+ ¾
19½	7⅛	Vornado .97t	5	13	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ¼
22½	16½	VSI Corp .52	8	4	18¼	18	18	— ¼
28½	22¾	VulMat 1.40	8	6	26⅜	25½	25⅝	+ ½
13¼	10	VWR Un .48	8	14	12¼	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛

W

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
44⅞	29¼	Wachova .76	15	16	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	— ⅛
33⅝	21⅜	WacRl 2.50e	10	30	25	24¾	25	+ 1
22⅜	15⅜	Walgreen 1	9	26	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ½
56⅜	49⅞	WlkrH A1.40	15	5	56	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	14¾	Wall Bus .45	13	1	19	19	19	
18⅞	11⅜	WallMur .60	5	24	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	14¼	WalMart Str	31	3	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅞
33½	12	Warng Labs	30	265	22½	20	21⅜	+ 1⅛
12	4⅞	Ward Foods		6	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
20½	12¼	Warnaco .80	6	2	14½	14½	14½	
39⅛	13⅝	WrnCom .40	6	221	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— 1⅛
133⅞	57	WrnC pf4.25		2	61½	61⅞	61⅞	+ ½
78	26¼	WrnC pf1.25		1	31	31	31	— ½
54⅝	45⅜	Warn Lamb	31	117	52⅝	51	51¼	— ⅛
43¼	22	Warn S 1.20	6	x17	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ⅝
27⅞	23½	WashGs 1.88	6	210	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
19¼	14⅝	WashStl .88	6	x21	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	20½	WasWP 1.44	10	8	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
41⅞	16⅛	Watkin Jhns	15	19	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅞	WayGos .60	8	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
23½	17½	WayG pf1.60		1	18	18	18	+ ½
4⅞	3½	Wean Unit		13	4½	4¼	4½	
11¼	7	Weathrd .40	6	9	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
8¼	4½	Webb Del E	5	17	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	9⅛	WellMcL .54	5	25	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
21¾	12⅝	WelsMkt .50	9	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Welbilt Corp		3	1½	1½	1½	
29½	19⅝	WellsFar .86	10	5	23⅞	23½	23½	
25⅞	20½	WlIFM 2.12e	9	x27	21½	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅝
21⅞	9½	WellsRG .60	7	5	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
18¼	10⅛	WescoF .23r	6	9	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	17⅝	WestctTr .75	7	4	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
30⅞	19	WPtPep 1.20	6	14	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	6½	WnAirL .15r	11	130	10⅝	9⅞	10¼	+ ¼
37⅞	25⅞	WnBnc 1.40	8	89	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
14½	6¼	Wn Pac Ind	8	24	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
49½	18⅞	WUnion 1.40	11	765	21¼	19⅞	21¼	— ⅜
80	65¼	Wn Un pf 6		7	65	65	65	— ¼
99	56½	WnUn pf4.60		7	58½	58½	58½	— ½
110½	63	WnUn pf4.90		1	63	63	63	— ½
47⅝	31⅛	WestgEl .97	17	211	38½	37⅞	37⅞	— ¼
28	19⅝	Wstvco 1.85	13	28	27⅛	26½	26⅝	+ ¼
31¾	23½	Weybrg 1.28	7	7	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
68½	44¾	Weyerhs .86	20	x420	65¾	64½	65⅛	— ⅜
61	42¾	Wyhr pf2.75		60	58¼	57⅞	57⅞	— 1¼
23¼	9⅝	WhelFry .40	13	129	15½	14¾	15⅛	— ⅜
21⅞	11⅞	WheelPitt St	5	12	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅞
64¾	59⅛	WhelPit pf 6		z220	59½	59⅛	59⅛	— 1¼
53½	49	WhelPit pf 5		z160	50	50	50	+ ⅛
37½	23¾	Whirlpol .58	15	29	31⅞	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅜
21⅞	11½	WhitCon .60	6	37	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅛
45	39¾	WhlCn pfA 3		1	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¾
41½	34	WhitC pfC 3		57	35⅛	35	35	— ¼
16	9⅛	White Motor	8	78	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
7¾	3⅛	Whittaker	11	67	4	3⅞	3¾	— ⅛
28⅞	16	WickesCrp 1	9	62	20½	19⅝	19¾	— ⅜
8	5⅛	WiebtSt .25b	6	5	6	6	6	— ⅛
47½	21	WillRoss .48	14	68	23¼	21½	21½	— 2¼
56⅜	19	Williams Co	13	273	47⅞	47	47⅝	— ⅛
36¼	19	Wms Co wt		208	28½	27½	28½	+ ¾
50	35¼	Wms C pf.80		3	43	43	43	
47½	31½	WinnDx 1.26	15	39	33	32½	33	+ ⅜
48¾	40	WinnDix B		2	40½	40½	40½	
27½	4⅝	Winnebago	9	177	6¾	6⅜	6½	
25½	22⅝	WisEl P 1.72	9	223	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
114⅞	109½	WisE pf8.90		z170	107	105⅝	106	— 3½
105	99	WisE pf7.75		z80	97½	97	97	— 2
18	16⅝	WiscPS 1.24	9	22	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
24¼	16¼	WitcoCh .98	7	19	19¼	18¾	19	— ⅜
7⅞	3⅛	WolvW .05p	38	8	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	11¼	Womelco .48	11	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	9⅝	WoodsCp .18	8	23	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	
31⅞	19⅝	Wolwth 1.20	7	210	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅛
47½	33¼	Wolw pf2.20		3	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
7⅞	4⅜	World Arwy	12	4	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
17½	10½	Wurlitzr .80	6	10	12½	12	12	+ ⅛
11¾	4	Wyly Corp		66	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛

X - Y - Z

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
170	139½	XeroxCp .88	46	160	161¾	159½	161	— ½
28½	15	Xtra 1.57t	6	16	20¼	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
13⅞	9¼	YngSDr .20e	19	37	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ 1⅛
43½	16¾	ZaleCorp .68	10	17	22	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
35	15	Zale pfA .80		2	18½	18½	18½	
37⅛	21¼	Zapata Corp	7	299	25	24⅛	25	+ ⅝
29¾	9	Zayre Corp	5	18	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
56	33¾	ZenithR 1.52	12	272	39¼	38½	38¾	— ⅝
20⅞	10⅛	Zurn Ind .28	15	58	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ¼



A lean international bank can move faster than a fat one.

Fat international banks have lots of things to slow them down.

Like committees. (Bless their little hearts.) And review boards to review the decisions of the committees. And people. Hundreds of people whose principal job seems to be to refer things to other people.

If you've ever done business with a fat bank, you know what we're talking about.

You're also in a good position to appreciate an international bank like Marine Midland. We're a "lean" international bank.

Meaning we don't have a lot of layers. Or echelons. Or sprawling organization charts.

We just have a tight, dedicated core of international banking professionals. Starting with our local representatives in major financial capitals of the world. And ending with our top man in New York.

And all the parts work together. Any one of our local representatives can pick up the phone and call our top man in New York any time he wants. (They even call each other by their first names.)

The result is a bank that's fast instead of fat. A bank that would rather cut through red tape than create it. A bank with quick reaction time. (We recently closed a big loan deal over the weekend. The only thing other banks closed were their offices.)

If Marine Midland sounds like the kind of bank you're looking for, maybe you should talk to us. Before any more time runs out.

Main Office: 140 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10015. Branches: London, 5 Lothbury; Paris, 17 Place Vendôme; Nassau, Bahamas. Representative offices: Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Madrid, Mexico City, Panama City, Rome, São Paulo, Seoul, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo. Merchant Bank: International Marine Banking Co., Ltd., 40 Basinghall St., London. Cable: Marmidbank. Member FDIC.

MARINE MIDLAND BANK
NEW YORK
We're becoming a big international bank by not acting like one.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on July 30, 1973

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
7064	Abitibi	$13⅝	12¾	12¾	
650	Acklands	$11¼	11	11¼	
3600	Agnico E	570	550	560	—20
100	Agra Ind	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
1510	Alta Gas T	$13½	13¼	13½	
700	Alminex	690	690	680	— 5
1250	Algo Cent	$15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
2285	Bank N S	$33½	33	33⅛	+ ⅜
6074	Bell Canad	$41⅝	41	41⅛	— ¼
2160	Bellm	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
1300	Block Bros	285	280	285	+10
200	Bovis Cor	230	225	225	
1525	Bralor Res	240	235	235	— 5
3350	Brenda M	775	760	760	—15
1800	BC Forest	$18½	18½	18½	
9816	BP Can	$17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
19705	Brunswk	565	545	545	—20
93	Burns Fds	$16	15⅝	15⅝	
530	Cal Pow	$24	24	24	
16400	Camflo	825	805	825	—15
200	C Pakrs C	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
2755	Can Perm	$18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
700	C Cablesy	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
700	C Hydro	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
10175	C Imp Bank	$30⅝	30½	30½	— ⅜
6862	C Ind Gas	$8⅞	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
295	Cdn Tire	$55	54⅝	55	+ ½
3825	Cassiar	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
3000	Celanese	450	440	445	+ 5
24900	Chemalloy	340	325	330	+ 5
2700	Chieftan D	$12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
310	C Holiday I	$9⅛	9	9	
300	Clarcan	480	480	480	
829	Coldstm	390	380	390	+15
2900	C Morisn	195	192	195	
2850	C Rambler	435	415	425	—10
3750	Con Bldg	285	280	285	+ 5
3925	C Tung	225	217	220	— 4
2000	Con Distrb	$27⅛	26½	26½	— ⅝
2763	Cons Gas	$16¼	16	16¼	
225	Cop Fields	166	166	166	
6125	Craigmt	815	785	790	—30
50	Crush Intl	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
1287	Denison	$40	39¾	39¾	— ¼
1010	Dickngn	380	365	380	+ 5
3554	Dofasco	$27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ½
1320	Dom Store	$14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
525	Dupont	$29¼	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
100	Dylex L A	$8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
1025	East Sull	290	285	285	— 5
4963	Falcon	$79¾	79¼	79½	
9765	Falcon C	$15⅛	14¾	14⅞	— ⅜
200	Fed Ind Ltd	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1340	Francana	$10½	10	10	— ¼
150	Fraser	$21	21	21	— ½
1000	Gen Distrb	$14	14	14	
4200	Gnt Mascot	355	345	345	—15
7290	Gibraltar	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅜
1100	Granduc	400	390	390	
1110	Gt Cdlfsds	815	815	815	
1600	GL Paper	$23	23	23	+ ¼
75	Gr Plains	$30⅛	30⅜	30⅜	
100	Gt W Life	$63⅝	62½	63⅛	+ 2
505	Greyhnd	$18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
125	Guar Trst	$12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
1455	Gulf Can	$36⅝	36	36	
501	Hawker S	460	455	460	
1800	Hollinger	$47	47	47	+ ½
1530	Houston O	335	330	335	
3108	H Bay Co	$17¾	17¾	17¾	
2150	Huron Eri	$29⅝	29	29	
6529	IAC	$18⅛	17¾	18	+ ¼
300	Inglis	$17⅛	17½	17½	
135	Inland Gas	$10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
9956	Int Mogul	$15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ½
7620	Intpr Pipe	$24⅛	24	24	— ¼
2465	Inv Grp A	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	
1903	Janoc Corp	$7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
3945	Kaiser Re	365	355	365	+ 5
10700	Kaps Tran	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1670	Kerr Add	$13⅛	13	13⅛	
330	Koffler	$6½	6½	6½	— ¼
100	Lab Min	$44	44	44	2
100	Labatt	$27⅝	27½	27½	— ¼
2900	LOnt Cem	350	350	350	
210	Laura Sec	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
514	LL Lac	225	225	225	— 5
1000	Lob Co A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1100	Lob Co B	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2875	Lochiel	267	265	269	+ 2
2300	Loeb M	490	480	480	—10
7459	Madeline	500	485	490	—10
2400	Maitgmi	$36	35⅞	36	+ ½
6400	MB Ltd	$31	30⅝	30⅞	
100	M Lf Mills	$19	19	19	
3680	Moore	$52⅝	51⅞	52⅛	+ ⅝
5000	Nat Pete	54	54	54	
3000	Newconx	560	530	550	
10564	Noranda	$56⅛	55⅞	56⅛	+ ⅛
4177	Nor Ctl G	$10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
1900	Orchan	550	535	535	—10
720	OSF Ind	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
495	Oshawa A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
900	Pamour	600	585	600	
1050	PanCan P	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
7515	Pan Ocean	$14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
750	Patino N V	$22	21⅝	22	+ 1⅛
8100	Pembin A	435	435	435	— 5
103	Petrofina	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
700	Petrol	134	130	130	— 4
3225	Pine Point	$36⅝	36	36	— ⅜
7600	Place G	73	70	73	+ 5
3190	Placer	$30⅛	29⅜	29⅞	— ⅜
1050	Ram	271	270	270	— 5
2501	Rapid Dia	$8⅛	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅜
5420	Rayrock	144	138	138	— 4
101	Reed Ogir A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2181	Shell Can	$21	20⅛	20½	— ⅜
9682	Sherritt	$18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	— ¼
200	Siebens	$14	14	14	— ½
300	Sigma	$19½	19⅛	19½	— ½
4135	Simpsons	$9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
2717	Simpson S	$11⅛	11	11⅛	
1434	Slater Stl	$11	10⅞	11	
1700	Spooner	47	47	47	
7100	St Brodcst	$11	11	11	
1530	Steep R	165	161	161	— 3
3416	Stelco	$32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ¼
800	Sullivan	300	295	295	— 5
16370	Sundale D	830	810	820	+15
300	Systems D	$16⅞	16¼	16⅜	— ¼
1000	Teck Cor A	420	420	420	
300	Teck Cor B	409	390	409	
1125	Texaco	$66½	66¼	66½	— ⅛
2600	Thom Nes	$13⅛	13½	13⅛	— ⅜
4465	Tor Dm Bk	$35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
2500	Traders A	$18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
4255	Tr Can PL	$32⅛	31½	32⅛	— ⅛
1450	Trans Mt	$20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
1100	Un Carbid	$16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ½
4300	Un Gas	$10½	10⅜	10⅜	
100	Union Oil	$17	17	17	
300	U Keno	570	560	570	
3375	U Siscoe	490	475	480	
400	Upp Can	296	295	295	— 1
800	Van Der P	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
400	Voyager P	643	635	648	
550	Wainoco D	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2400	Weldwod	$16¼	16	16¼	
2000	Wstburne	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
230	W Cdn Seed	$5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
6850	West Mine	320	310	320	
1500	Weston	$21⅛	21	21⅛	
1820	Whithorse	390	382	385	
294	White Pas	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1000	Woodwd A	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
525	Wiltroy	172	172	172	
3300	Yk Bear	30	380	390	

Total sales 2,071,568 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last
282	Algoma	$ 18½	18½	18½
2052	Asbestos	$ 15½	15½	15½
2680	Bank Mont	$ 19	18⅞	18⅞
500	Brinco	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
890	Can Cement	$ 14⅜	14¼	14¼
134	CanCmnt pf	$ 18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
400	Cdn Indust	$ 14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
200	Cdn Int Pow	$ 12½	12⅛	12½
2594	Con Bath	$ 25	24⅛	[illegible]
300	Dom Glass	$ 13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3100	Dom Text	$ 8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
2400	Fncl Col	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Imasco	$ 30	30	30
100	Laur Fin	$ 11½	11½	11½
1050	Molson A	$ 25½	25⅜	25½
7300	Molson B	$ 24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1000	Mont Trust	$ 20	20	20
806	Price Co	$ 13¼	13	13
400	Rolland A	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1040	Royal Bank	$ 35⅛	34½	35
340	Steinberg A	$ 25⅛	25¼	25
200	Super elec	150	150	150

Total sales 723,237 shares.

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

July 30, 1973

Am Tel&Tel	148,500	53¼
Sony Corp	123,200	46
Ashland Oil	112,100	27⅛
Texasgulf	98,900	25⅞
FooteMin pf	95,400	27⅜
Norton Sim	95,500	30½
Am Airlin	93,500	12
Texaco Inc	87,100	33⅛
Wstn Union	76,500	21¼
IntTelTel	71,100	34⅜
Heublein	69,700	48⅞
Brunswk	69,200	24½
Gen Motors	68,400	68⅞
Boise Cascd	63,600	12⅞
GCA Corp	67,900	8⅛

	Today
Volume (in millions)	11.17
Advances	626
Declines	817
Unchanged	368
Total issues	1812
New 1973 highs	16
New 1973 lows	69

Most Actives—American

	Vol.	Close
Cdn Javelin	55,800	7¾
Champ Ho	51,900	6⅛
Bowmar Ins	47,300	38⅞
Syntex	37,300	103¼
TWA wt	35,900	7⅛
Hbly Corp	33,100	2
McCull Oil	30,100	4½
Herff Jones	28,100	13⅞
Valmac Ind	27,000	[illegible]
Dearborn St	19,500	10⅝

Approx total stock sales [illegible]
Stock sales year ago [illegible]

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close
23.61	23.42	23.57

Dow Jones Average

	Open	High	Low	Close
Ind	937.92	942.35	926.32	932.77 —
20 Trn	164.74	167.90	164.23	166.16 —
15 Util	100.65	101.04	99.76	100.32 —
65 Stk	283.17	284.53	279.58	281.94 —

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close
Industrials	123.83	121.71	122.87
20 Railroads	35.83	35.27	35.49
55 Utilities	53.31	52.47	52.85
500 Stocks	110.72	108.24	109.25

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close
Composite	58.29	57.97	58.18
Industrials	64.22	63.93	64.22
Transportation	35.63	35.37	35.63
Utility	37.48	37.33	37.30
Finance	71.65	71.45	71.52

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales
July 27	222,256	355,573
July 26	298,274	306,989
July 25	308,722	433,321
July 24	268,148	370,571
July 23	312,940	331,129
July 20	267,133	330,057

* These totals are included in sales figures.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on July 30, 1973

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Monday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.86	4.98
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	4.52	4.95
Incom	3.80	4.16
Insur	8.28	9.07
Advisrs	4.16	4.55
Aetna F	8.58	9.38
Aetna Sbr	13.43	14.68
Afuture F	9.91	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.66	.72
Allstate	13.25	14.25
Alpha	13.65	14.67
Amcap	4.89	5.34
Am Diver	9.66	10.56
Am Eqity	unavail	
Amer Express:		
Capit	7.77	8.49
Incme	8.47	9.26
Invest	8.07	8.82
Stock	7.70	8.42
Am Grth	5.99	6.55
Am Insin	5.12	5.60
Am Invs	4.92	N.L.
Am Mutl	8.32	9.09
AmN Gth	2.43	2.66
Anchor Group:		
Capit	4.95	5.42
Grwth	8.20	8.99
Incme	7.15	7.84
Fd Inv	7.82	8.57
Vent	8.62	9.45
Wash N	12.43	13.62
Astron	3.85	4.21
Audax Fd	8.34	9.12
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd B	7.08	7.70
Stock	5.89	6.44
Scien	4.21	4.58
BLC Grth	11.70	12.77
Babson	11.52	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	7.47	7.95
Bayrk Gr	6.08	6.47
Beacn Hil	9.44	N.L.
Beacn In	11.38	N.L.
Berg Ken	1.31	N.L.
Berk Gth	4.34	4.74
Bondstk	4.91	5.36
Bost Fdn	9.90	10.82
Brwn Fd	3.33	3.64
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	13.31	14.58
Candn	22.21	24.32
Divid	3.73	4.09
NatW S	10.02	10.97
NY Vnt	11.28	12.35
Burnh Fd	9.97	N.L.
CG Fund	10.49	11.34
Cap Trin	11.44	12.50
Cenrty Sh	13.94	15.23
Channing Funds:		
Balan	10.66	11.65
Bond	9.01	9.85
Com St	1.33	1.45
Grwth	5.48	5.99
Incom	6.77	7.40
Specl	1.83	2.00
Vent	8.46	9.25
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	8.80	9.62
Frt Cap	5.52	6.03
Shrhld	7.23	7.90
Specl	6.12	6.67
Chemicl	11.17	12.21
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	9.48	10.36
Equty	3.40	3.72
Fund	10.10	11.04
Incom	9.62	10.51
Vent	3.39	3.70
Colu Grth	11.87	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.13	1.22
Cwlth C	1.42	1.54
Comp Gr	6.84	7.48
Comp Cp	5.09	5.58
Comp Bd	8.43	9.16
Comp Fd	7.48	8.13
Concord	89.68	N.L.
Cons Inv	11.87	12.37
Constel G	5.39	[illegible]
Cont Mut	7.88	N.L.
Cont Gth	7.33	7.54
Ctry Cap	13.78	14.25
Crn WDiv	5.60	6.12
Crn WDel	6.43	7.03
Davge Fd	9.02	N.L.
deVegh	61.88	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.70	10.60
Delaw	9.79	10.70
Delta	4.76	5.20
Dir Cap	5.02	5.57
Dodg Cox	15.71	N.L.
Drexel	10.83	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.96	12.01
Equit	3.82	4.08
Levge	15.06	16.50
Spl Inc	7.42	8.13
Third C	10.10	11.07
E&E Fd	3.35	N.L.
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.65	10.55
Grwth	14.63	15.99
Incom	5.98	6.54
Specl	7.48	8.17
Stock	13.09	14.31
Ebrstdt	10.62	11.61
EDIE Spl	22.88	N.L.
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	8.02	8.77
Eq Pro	3.14	3.43
Fd Am	7.63	8.34
Egret Gt	12.78	13.99
Elfun Tr	16.84	
Emer Sec	4.09	4.47
Fairfld	8.20	8.96
Farm Bu	9.83	N.L.
Fed Reg	9.66	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.92	9.75
Capit	11.99	13.10
Contfd	9.32	
Conv	7.19	7.51
Dstny	6.35	
Essex	11.20	
Evrst	11.15	12.19
Fidel	16.01	17.50
Puritn	9.36	10.23
Salem	4.27	4.67
Trend	24.92	27.93
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.27	N.L.
Indust	4.48	N.L.
Incom	5.64	N.L.
Vent	4.12	N.L.
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.58	6.12
Grwth	7.50	8.22
Stock	7.88	8.64
Fst Mult	8.57	N.L.
Forum Group:		
Climb F	9.08	N.L.
100 Fd	11.14	N.L.
101 Fd	8.13	N.L.
Twen F	6.18	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.75	5.19
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.34	5.84
Incom	11.72	12.81
Mutal	9.23	10.09
Specl	10.95	11.97
Foursq	9.06	9.90
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	8.02	8.79
Grwth	7.82	8.57
Utils	5.13	5.62
Incom	1.96	2.15
US Gov	9.56	10.48
Capit	4.75	5.21
Equir	4.49	4.92
Frkln Lfe	12.06	13.18
FdF Dep	9.71	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	9.02	9.86
Impac	77.81	83.54
Ind Trd	11.14	12.16
Pilot	7.46	8.15
Gatewy	7.74	8.37
GE S&S	37.51	
Gen Sec	6.66	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	5.91	6.46
Balan	7.95	8.6
Com St	11.32	12.38
GrthFd A	4.28	4.68
Grth Ind	21.32	N.L.
Guard M	23.40	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.17	4.56
Grwth	7.15	7.82
Incom	6.15	6.72
H&C Fd	11.17	N.L.
H&C Lev	8.33	N.L.
Hedb Gor	8.17	8.93
Hedge	5.70	
Heritge	1.87	1.98
Hor Man	19.33	20.90
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.21	4.60
Incom	3.95	4.32
Trus sh	13.12	14.34
Trus un	3.55	
Imp Cap	9.83	10.74
Imp Gth	7.29	7.97
IncF Am	13.19	14.42
IncF Bos	6.15	6.74
Industry	3.03	3.32
INTGN	8.87	9.59
Inl Invst	36.62	40.13
Inver Gth	9.71	N.L.
ICA	13.29	14.52
Inv Guid	7.53	N.L.
Inv Indic	3.28	
Inves Bos	11.28	12.33
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.39	8.10
Capit G	unavail	
Capit S	5.78	6.33
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	6.91	
IDS ndl	6.30	6.85
Mutl	9.90	10.76
Prog	4.62	5.03
Stock	20.34	22.11
Select	9.31	10.02
Var Py	9.22	10.03
Inv Resh	5.09	5.56
Istel	21.48	22.14
Ivy	7.13	N.L.
JP GrthF	9.12	9.91
Janus F	17.24	N.L.
J Hanck	8.10	8.80
J Hanc Sl	8.51	9.25
Johnstn	24.67	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.69	5.14
Cus B1	18.75	19.61
Cus B2	19.48	21.26
Cus B4	8.22	9.01
Cus K1	7.16	7.85
Cus K2	6.16	6.75
Cus S1	23.59	25.85
Cus S2	11.85	12.99
Cus S3	8.07	8.84
Cus S4	4.40	4.82
Polar	3.73	4.07
Knickb	6.28	6.88
Knick Gt	7.81	8.55
Land Gth	6.58	7.20
Lenox Fd	5.40	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	15.92	17.40
Lex Gr	6.70	7.32
Lex Rh	13.82	15.10
Librty Fd	5.45	5.96
Life Ins	8.71	9.51
Lnc Ntl	7.44	8.13
Ling	3.30	
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	13.37	N.L.
Mut	14.84	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affild	6.63	7.17
A Bus	2.97	3.21
Bnd Db	9.83	10.74
Luth Bro	10.87	11.88
Luth Inc	9.40	10.27
Magna Funds:		
MagC	3.85	4.22
Incom	8.72	9.53
Pilgm	8.60	9.40
Manhin	4.09	4.47
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.82	8.58
Indep	8.24	9.03
Mass	11.60	12.71
Mass Financl:		
MIT	11.56	12.63
MIG	13.70	14.97
MID	13.44	14.69
MFD	13.58	14.84
MCD	15.13	16.54
Mates	2.24	N.L.
Mathers	11.74	N.L.
Mid AM	5.55	6.07
MONY F	10.96	11.98
MSB Fd	14.45	N.L.
Mut Ben	10.13	11.10
MIF Fd	7.70	8.32
MIF Gth	4.60	4.97
M OmaG	4.93	5.36
M Omahl	8.89	9.66
Mut Shrs	15.41	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.87	N.L.
NEA Mut	9.80	10.00
Natl Ind	10.16	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	8.97	9.80
Bond	4.75	5.19
Divid	3.64	3.98
Grwth	6.96	7.61
Pf Stk	6.19	6.77
Incom	4.73	5.19
Stock	6.79	7.42
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	16.17	17.58
Groth	11.26	12.24
Side	17.33	18.84
Neuw Cat	5.14	N.L.
Neuw Fd	8.98	N.L.
New Per	13.82	15.10
New Wld	12.62	13.79
Newton	14.10	15.40
Nich Strg	17.19	N.L.
Noreast	15.27	N.L.
Oceangr	6.72	N.L.
Omega	7.86	7.98
One WmS	16.85	N.L.
ONeill Fd	11.94	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	7.48	8.17
AIM	10.39	11.36
Time	7.13	7.79
OTC Sec	10.16	11.04
Param M	7.75	8.47
Paul Rvr	7.40	8.09
Pegas Fd	5.21	5.72
Penn Sq	6.87	N.L.
Pa Mut	2.51	N.L.
Phila	6.75	7.40
Pine St	10.42	N.L.
Pine Tree	3.17	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	7.24	7.91
Fund	11.80	12.90
II	9.68	10.58
Plan Inv	9.02	9.86
Pilgrim	13.07	14.28
Price Funds:		
Grwth	14.06	N.L.
N Era	11.54	N.L.
N Horiz	13.22	N.L.
Pro Fund	8.61	N.L.
Provid	4.02	4.39
Prov Gth	8.59	9.39
Pru SIP	10.66	11.65
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	10.89	11.90
Equit	8.78	9.60
Georg	15.48	16.92
Grwth	11.31	12.36
Incom	8.06	8.81
Invest	10.02	10.95
Vista	10.57	11.55
Voyag	10.48	11.45
Revere	7.17	7.84
Rinfret	12.55	
Safec Eqt	8.46	9.25
Sagitars	2.41	N.L.
Schustr	8.76	9.57
Schust Sp	9.14	9.99
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	17.87	N.L.
Specl	30.75	N.L.
Balan	16.68	N.L.
Com St	10.97	N.L.
Seab Lev	4.65	5.10
Security Funds:		
Equity	3.50	3.84
Invest	6.70	7.34
Ultra	7.03	7.70
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	8.35	N.L.
Sel Opp	9.72	N.L.
Sel Spl	13.12	N.L.
Sent Gth	9.72	10.57
Sentry F	13.87	15.08
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.36	3.67
Entrp	5.73	6.26
Fiet Fd	3.95	4.32
Harbr	7.46	8.15
Legal	6.15	6.72
Pace	7.93	8.67
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	18.70	20.44
Incom	17.06	18.64
Invest	9.43	10.31
Sherm D	11.71	N.L.
Side Fd	7.21	7.80
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	7.98	8.72
Invest	10.68	11.67
Trust	7.97	8.71
Vent	9.39	10.26
SB Eqty	10.55	N.L.
SB I&Gr	11.05	N.L.
SoGen Int	12.70	13.30
Sw Invs	8.35	9.03
Swin Gt	6.55	7.08
Sover Inv	11.56	12.66
Spectra F	5.30	5.81
S&P IntD	7.22	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.94	5.40
Div Fd	5.28	5.77
Prog F	5.23	5.72
StFrm Gt	4.80	N.L.
S Frm In	9.29	N.L.
State St	47.87	48.12
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.17	N.L.
Asso F	1.19	N.L.
Invest	1.42	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	21.45	N.L.
Cap O	10.69	N.L.
Stock	15.54	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	unavail	
Incom	unavail	
Sumit	unavail	
Tech	unavail	
Sync Gth	6.87	7.51
TMR App	8.91	9.74
Temp Gt	8.70	9.51
Towr Cap	6.12	
Trns Cap	8.58	9.33
Trav Eq	10.46	11.46
Tudr Hed	11.46	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.70	2.96
TwnC Inc	3.88	4.25
USAA Gt	11.34	N.L.
US GovSe	10.02	10.17
Unif Mut	9.19	10.04
Unifund	8.80	9.62
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	14.03	15.33
Nat Inv	8.94	9.77
U Cap	9.25	10.11
Whteh	12.83	14.02
United Funds:		
Accm	7.48	8.20
Bond	7.61	8.34
Con Gr	10.08	11.05
Con Inc	9.90	10.85
Incom	13.83	15.16
Scien	7.18	7.87
Vang	7.04	7.72
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	5.52	6.05
Incom	4.36	4.78
Lev Grt	7.45	7.79
Spl Sit	3.41	3.74
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	7.29	7.97
Comm	7.85	8.58
Specl	7.61	8.32
Vandrbt	4.59	5.02
Vangd	unavail	
Vantg TN	6.32	
Var In P	unavail	
Vikins	5.62	N.L.
Wall St G	7.87	8.60
Wash M	11.22	12.26
Weing Eq	11.18	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Expir	22.49	24.58
Ivest	10.21	11.16
Morg	11.7	12.89
Techv	7.62	
Trust	12.35	13.50
Wellsl	11.72	12.81
Welltn	11.18	12.22
Windr	7.59	8.30
West Ind		
Westf Grt	8.81	9.58
Wisc Fd	5.68	6.21
Ziegler	9.74	10.65

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	128.7	128.1	144.8	127.2
Brussels	157.34	157.58	168.68	154.14
Frankfurt	118.83	118.39	156.21	115.25
London 30	423.3	414.9	509.5	414.9
London 500	180.34	178.40	217.35	178.40
Milan	113.00	120.56	147.36	95.40
Paris	101.9	101.6	118.3	89.8
Sydney	566.09	567.78	667.27	521.40
Tokyo (n)	385.65	386.91	422.48	340.11
Tokyo (o)	5108.46	5119.28	5359.74	4377.77
Zurich	342.5	343.4	418.8	342.5

(n) new. (o) old.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	72.40
Albert Heijn	119.80
Algembank	334
Amrobank	76
A'dam	235.50
Fokker	33.10
Heineken	290
H.V.A.	95
Holland-Am.	149
Hoogovens	72.70
K.L.M.	183.20
Philips new	50
Robeco	230.90
Rolinco	151.5
Royal Dutch	109.30
Unilever	128.40
Van Ommer.	354
Ver.Mach.	177

Brussels

Arbed	4,720
Lux. Lamb.	2,880
Cock-Ougree	1,384
Electrobel	7,000
GB Enterpr	2,785
Hoboken	5,150
Petrofina	7,830
Ph.Gevaert	1,480
Soc.Générale	3,110
Solvay	2,880
Un.Minière	1,805

Frankfurt

AEG	103
Aug.Thyssen	61
BASF	127
Bayer	108.50
Commerzbk	160
Cont.Gummi	86
Daimler-Benz	333
Demag	143
DeutBank	226
DresdeBank	173
Gels Aktien	99
Hoesch	50.80
Karstadt	335
Kaufhof	223*
KHD	86
Lufthansa	58
Mannesmann	160.50
Metallgesell.	207
Neckermann	122.50
Rheinstahl	109
RWE new	124
Schering	422
Siemens	233
Veba	116
Volkswagen	122.50

*Ex dividend.

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.35
Anglo-Amin.	33.00
BarclayBank	3.64
BeechamGr	2.65
BICC	1.34
Boots	2.59
Bowater	1.58
Brit.AmTob	2.49
Brit.Oxyg	0.68
Brit.Pet	5.37
BLMC	0.27
Burmah	4.47
Cadbury Schw	0.58½
Chartered	2.10
Courtaulds	1.39
Daggafont	0.10
DeBeerD	3.92
Decca Rec	3.33
Distillers	1.40½
Dunlop	0.87
El Musfind	1.46
FreeStGed	9.25
GEC	1.38
GKN	3.10
GlaxoGr	3.48
GtUni-St(A)	2.24
Guinness	1.35
Hawker-Sidd.	3.56
Hudson-Bay	9.15
ImpChem	2.46
Imps	0.87½
Mar&Spen	2.57
MetalBox	2.60
Nichols	0.74
Plessey	1.10
RandMines	2.68
Rank Org (A)	4.45
RoyalDutch	22.00
R.T.Z.	2.56
Shell	3.16
Thorn (A)	2.87
Tube Invest	4.02
Union Cor	3.88
Vickers	1.35
War L3½	£32 3/16
West Deep	8.85
West Drief	17.75
West Hold	18.25
West Min	1.70
Woolworth	0.81
ZCI	0.78

Milan

Bastogi	1,810
Erba	14,190
Ercole Marelli	902
Fiat	2,542
Finsider	365
Generali	71,650
IFI	5,921
Italgas	900
Italsider	654
LaRinas	281
Montedis	816
Olivetti	1,830
Pirelli	1,370
SniaVisco	2,130
Terni	200

Paris

AirLiquide	297
Alimentaire	166
BSN	1,253
Carrefour	4,000
Cim.Lafarge	295
Citroën	78.10
Cie.Bancaire	620
CFP	217.80
CGE	465.50
Ferodo	540
GerDanone	327.50
L'Oréal	2,551
Mach.Bull	63.20
Michelin	1,766
Moet Henn	1,235
Moulinex	5,380
Nickel	71
Paribas	217
PUK	137
Penarroya	60.95
Perrier	336.70
Peugeot	476
Rh.Poulenc	169
St.Gobain	190
Suez	356
Télémécanique	974
Thomson	249.80
Usinor	770
Wendel	38.10

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,075
B.Boveri	930
Ciba-Geigy	1,470
Cr.Suisse	3,400
Fischer	935
HoffRocheb	139,500
Nestlé	3,780
Sandoz	3,150
Sté B.Suisse	3,420
Sulzer	3,020
U.B.Suisses	3,890

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-16

Alcoa, Am Met Clx, Bausch Lb, Colg Palm, Fst Chi Cp, Fstint Bksh, FooteMin pf, Heinz HJ, Hughes Tool, Manuf Han, Mercant Str, Monsanto, Pullman, Soo Line, Sunsh Mng, Yngst StDr

NEW LOWS-69

AlaPow pf, Alles Pw, Am NatGas, Am Seating, AmT&T pfA, AmWat Wks, ApPw 8.12pf, AtlCity El, Balt GE pfB, CaroPwLt, Cenlil Lt, CentSo West, CRIP cl NW, CinnGas El, CinG 4.75pf, ClevElIll, CmwEd pf 2, ConNatGs, Consu Pow, DetE 7.36pf, Duke Pow, Duke 8.70pf, Duke 8.20pf, Duqsne Lt, Duq 4.10pf, Eastn Util, Fidelity Fin, GaPw 7.80pf, Instit Inv, Iowalll-GE, Iowa PSvc, JerC 9.36pf, JerCe 7.88pf, JimWalt 2pf, LigM 5.25pf, LongILt pH, Marine Mid, Mont Pow, Montgom Se, Nevada Pw, New Eng El, NY Sta EG, NYS 8.80pf, NiagM Pow, NIM 3.60pf, NIM 3.40pf, NorIllGas, Norind PS, OhPw 7.76pf, OhPow pfB, OhPow pfC, Orange Rk, Pac Lghtg, Pan Am, PaPL 8.40pr, Peoples Gas, Ph El 3.80pf, PotEl 2.44pf, PSEG 4.40pf, Questr pfA, RCA 3.50pf, Savannh EP, StatMut Sec, UGI Corp, VaEP 8.84pf, VaEP 7.45pf, WnUn 6pf, WisEl 8.90pf, WisEl 7.75pf

Eurodollars

July 30, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	10 1/4	10 1/2	— 7/8
One Month	10 7/8	11	— 7/8
2 Months	11 5/16	11 7/16	— 3/16
6 Months	11 3/8	11 1/2	— 1/16
One Year	10 1/2	10 5/8	—

Tokyo Exchange

July 30, 1973

	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	355
Canon Camera	279
Dai Nip. Print	372
Fuji Bank	570
Fuji Photo	350
Hitachi	260
Honda Motor	850
C. Itoh	705
Japan Air Lines	2,540
Kansai El P	925
Kao Soap	—
Kirin Brewery	403
Komatsu	331
Kubota I Wks	419
Matsu E Ind	719
Matsu El Wks	881
MitsubiHvyInd	380
Mitsubi Corp	506
Mitsui Co	615
Mitsukoshi	656
Nippon Elec	282
Sharp	258
Shiseido	1,230
Sony Corp	5,080
Sumitomo Bk	596
Taisho Marine	576
Takeda Chem	254
Teijin	256
Tokyo Marine	519
Toray	285
Toyota Motor	810

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

July 30, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for the Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund $9.33
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd. $9.33
(w) Amitalia Fund $6.01
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:
— (d) Globvalor SF63.00
(w) Andrese Equity Can.$5.40
(w) Apollo(Tempus) in.pr. SF80.27
(i) Apollo Fund S.A. $82.24
(w) Aries Fund $33.66
(w) Asca Corporation DM12.08
(r) Atlantic Invest. $43.12
(w) Austral. Trust S.A. $10.81
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd. $7.50
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGN. GROUP:
— (w) Fd of Austral.($US) $3.78
— (w) Fd.Austral.Sterling Aus.$3.70
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aus. Aus.$1.31
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd. Aus.$8.36
BAER, Julius & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond SF929.55
— (d) Conbar SF860.00
— (d) Grobar SF702.00
— (d) Stockbar SF923.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:
— (w) BtP Growth Fund $6.13
— (w) BtP Japan Fund $12.71
— (w) BtP Trust S.A. $10.88
— (w) BtP Income Fund $9.42
(w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l $54.32
(w) Browninvest $20.89
(r) Cal. Land & Constr. $19.29
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. Can.$15.49
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. Can.$5.32
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $14.23
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $11.48
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF989
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh. $128.40
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fed $779.02
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs. $8.91
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs. $11.58
(d) Convert. Bond Fd.N.V. $9.41
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V. $808.63
CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF89.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF98.75
CREDIT SUISSE:
SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) Europa-Valor SF151.00
— (d) Intervalor SF89.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF258.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $5.79
(w) D.G.C. $58.28
(d) Delta Invest. Fund $10.74
(d) Delta Multifund $10.44
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund Yen 10,105
DREYFUS GROUP:
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $11.33
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd. $11.49
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh. $6.70
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem. —
(d) Eurunion $52.94
(d) Executive Fd of Canada $6.49
FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia $11.76
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $32.07
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd. $25.42
(d) Fidelity World Fund $10.16
(d) Fiducem BF1,125
(d) Finance Union $11.03
(w) First/Fund $13.06
FIRST INVESTORS:
— (w) American Trust $4.20
— (w) Int'l Min.& Petr.Fd. $9.40
— (i) Austl.Ld.& Prop.Fd. Bah.$11.87
(d) First Nt'l City Fund $35.51
(d) First Security Cap. Fd. $36.34
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $65.51
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $25.91
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF2,445
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF98.40
(d) Fonditalia $12.48
(d) Fund of Nations $8.75
(w) Future Australia Fd. Aus.$10.02
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. Berm.$25.67
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund Berm.$7.07
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l $8.46
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV $4.632
(w) Hedged Investors $10.761
(i) H.O.I.T./Hobat $30.71
(d) ICOPUND $12.61
(w) INGROW $23.31
(d) Interfix SF370.95
(d) Interfund S.A. $12.41
(d) Interitalia Lire 9,372
(w) Intermarket Fund $107.70
(w) Int'l Income Fund $21.48
(r) Int'l Invest. Network $10.06
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd. Can $4.60
(r) Invest. Atlantiques
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund
(r) Japan Growth Fund
(d) Japan Selection Fund
(w) Japan Pacific Fund
(i) Jardine Japan Fund
(r) Jardine Selection NV
(d) KB Income Fund
(w) Keyfund
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF.
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:
+†(r) L&B-T 3-way Fd.Ltd
+†(r) L&B-T Multi-wayFd.
+†(r) L&B-T Income Fund
(w) Luxfund
(r) Marlin Fund
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund
(w) N.A.M.F.
(w) Nippon Fund
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.
(r) Pegasus Interc'l
(d) Renta Fund
(d) Renta Capital Fund
(d) Rentinvest
SAFE GROUP:
— (d) Safe Fund
— (d) Safe Trust Fund
— (d) Global Fund
(w) Samurai Portfolio
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.
SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)
SHARE GROUP:
— (d) Share Int'l Fund
— (d) Share Realty
— (w) Shareholders Exeal
— (d) Enterprise Fund
— (d) Harbor Fund
S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.
— (d) Crossbow Fund
— (d) I.T.F.
(w) SMH I
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.
— (r) Secuswiss
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.
(w) Star Fund
(r) Sues Int'l Ventures Inc.
SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) Japan Portfolio
— (d) Univ. Bond Select
— (d) Universal Fund
(r) Talent Global Fund
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.)
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV
(w) Tokyo Valor
(w) Transpacific Fund
TYNDALL GROUP:
+ (r) Overseas Fund
+ (r) Do. Accumulation
+ (r) Overseas (Stg) Ltd.
+ (r) Do. Accumulation
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.
— (d) Bond Invest.
— (d) Convert-Invest.
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh.
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.
— (d) Globinvest
— (d) Pacific-Invest.
— (d) Romefac-Invest.
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds
— (d) Europafonds
— (d) Unifonds
— (d) Unirenta
— (d) Unispecial I
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.
(w) Universal Sav. Equity
(w) Western Growth Fd.
(w) Western Hedge Fund
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.
(w) Worldwide Securities
(w) Worldwide Special

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — asked.

مكتبة الذل ؟

American Stock Exchange Trading

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24⅜	12½	AAR Corp	12	6	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
12½	5½	AAVCos .20	5	8	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅝	Aberden Pct	87	1	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Acme Hemi	75	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅞
2¼	1¼	Acme Prec	58	10	2	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
18	3⅝	Action Ind	6	12	6	5½	6	+ ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Adam Russl	9	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6¼	1⅝	ADM Indust		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	10¼	Admirltn .50	7	34	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	
17½	7⅛	Adobe Corp	21	22	10⅛	10	10⅛	
6½	2⅝	A&EPlast P	7	15	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
2⅝	1¼	Aerodex Inc		10	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	AeroFlo .08r	8	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Aeronca Inc		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Aerosol	11	222	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ¼
8⅝	4½	AffilCap .39t	4	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
16	5½	AIC Pht .56t	7	26	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Aiken Ind	13	10	3	3	3	
12	7½	Airborn Frt	18	69	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
11¼	6⅝	Airpax .43t	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
22⅜	13⅝	Airwick .16	28	167	22	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
19½	12¼	AlasMag .60	14	5	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	13½	Alan Wood	6	5	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	Alaska Airl		15	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Alba Waldn		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅛	6⅝	Alcolac .05e	14	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
17	7⅜	Alleghy Airl	14	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
81	31	AllegA pfC 3		1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	3	AllegA wtN		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	AllenTR .7t	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4¼	1⅝	Allied Art	2	14	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	8¼	Allied Cntrl	9	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
26½	17⅛	AlldThr 1.14	6	5	17⅜	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
3⅛	2⅛	Alpha Ids	25	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	AltamII Cp	5	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
7⅛	⅜	Altec Corp		17	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1¼	½	Altec Cp wt		10	⅝	½	⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	Altec Crp pf		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅝	7	AlterFds .50	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅝	8⅛	AlumSpc .48	6	15	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Amco Ind	58	24	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
12	5	AHessLL wt		29	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Am Agronics		7	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	14⅛	AmBusP .20	28	4	18	18	18	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	ACenMtg wt		8	1½	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
30⅜	24⅜	AFltch 2.71e	9	15	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅛
5	2	AmFltch wt		6	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
16½	10	AmGard Pd	9	16	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
6	4	AKM Int Plct	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	6½	Alsraell .26e	8	17	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
9	6⅝	AMaizeA .33	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
9	6⅝	AMaizeB .33	8	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
44½	36⅝	AmMf 1.82e	6	2	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
24	5½	AmMt I .10e	8	20	9⅞	9¼	9½	— ⅛
38¼	31½	A Petrf 1.10	11	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ¼
4⅝	3¼	A Prec .05e	17	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11	9⅝	A RItTr .80a	11	8	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	AmRltyT wt		3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
16¼	4⅛	Am Recreat	7	124	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
18⅛	6⅝	ASafeE .48t	7	15	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	7⅝	AmTrain Sv	15	17	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
62	16	AMICCp .04	16	29	24	23¼	23⅝	
3¼	1¼	Andrea Rad		7	2	2	2	— ⅛
24⅝	6⅝	Anthony Ind	4	95	8⅛	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅛
2	1	AO Indust	11	36	1¼	1	1⅛	— ⅛
4	1⅝	Appld Data	22	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
30¼	20⅛	Aquit Ca .20	22	70	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	12⅝	Ariz Col .08e	13	6	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	19⅛	ArkLGs 1.30	7	46	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅛	Armac Ent	8	14	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Armin Cp	7	50	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+ 1
10⅝	5¼	Arrow Elect	5	3	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
18¼	8	Arundel .89t	10	2	14	13⅝	13⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	Arwood Cp		12	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
15½	8	Asamera O	31	72	11½	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
16½	9⅝	AshlOil Can	18	12	14⅝	14	14½	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	Aspro .40b	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	AssdFd .05p		2	2	2	2	
24⅝	5⅛	AsdMt 2.10e	51	81	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅜
6⅝	3⅛	Astrex Inc	8	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10½	6⅝	Atalanta Cp	5	12	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
2	1	Atco Chem		6	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	AticoMtg wt		2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
26⅝	10⅛	AtlCMI 1.30e	8	57	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— 1
1½	13-16	Atlas Cp wt		13	1	15-16	1	+ 1-16
33⅞	17½	Augatin c.18	31	6	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	11	Austral Oil	15	20	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	Auto Bldg	8	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3	Autmat Rad	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	AutmSvc .20	6	6	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
67	41	AutSwit .64e	20	4	50¼	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
8	3⅝	AVC Corp	15	20	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	AVEMC .14	10	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
30¼	16½	AVX Ceram	19	29	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ¼

B

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22⅝	8⅝	BadgMtr .48	7	7	10	9⅝	10	
16⅛	14⅝	BanFd 1.45e		11	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
4⅛	1⅛	BangPun wt		8	3⅝	2⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	18	BanstrCtl Lt	12	37	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
21	9⅝	BankrU .20e	23	11	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
7⅞	3	Banner .02e	7	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	Barbra Lyn	8	46	4⅝	4	4	— ⅜
7⅞	2⅝	Barclay Ind	9	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9½	3½	Barnes Eng		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Barnwel Ind	23	7	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅝	Barry R .42t	8	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	6½	BarryWr .32	8	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Bartell Med		4	1⅝	1½	1½	
8⅛	3⅝	Barth Sp .27	8	78	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	Baruch Fost		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	Barwick ET	9	3	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
4⅞	3	BasinPet Cp	12	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	10	BayrkU .57e		19	10⅝	10¼	10½	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Bell Ind .08	8	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2½	Belscot .13t	27	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
36⅝	20⅝	BenSM 2.45e	8	13	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	BenStMs wt		14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	
6½	3⅝	Benrus Crp	10	12	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	4½	Berg En .44t	5	12	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
7½	6	BergRlt .36e		2	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
1	⅝	BergRlt wt		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
7⅝	3¼	Berg Bruns		9	4½	4	4½	+ ¼
17	12⅝	Brg B pf1.15		4	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	BernzOmat	1	8	5⅛	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
8½	5	Bertea Corp	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅞	6½	Berven .08h	11	20	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Bethlem Cp		3	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Beverly Ent	9	53	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	5⅞	BevHill Bnc	6	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
32⅝	14	Bic Pen .27	20	25	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅜
20⅝	16⅛	BgBear 1.08	6	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
5⅝	2	BigV Supmk	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
20½	14⅛	BlnkMf .80a	8	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	12⅝	BinnySm .72	10	3	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
14¼	5	Bio Dynam	11	1	8	8⅜	8	
16⅝	7⅝	Blssings .60	6	1	8	8	8	
4⅛	2⅛	Blount .06	6	1	2⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅛	2⅝	Bluebird Inc	7	16	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
1⅛	½	Bluebird wt		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— 1-16
24⅝	9⅞	Bodin Ap .28	8	39	17⅝	15⅝	16⅞	— 1
11⅝	4⅛	Boback Crp		6	5⅝	5½	5⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	5⅝	Belt Berank	9	37	7	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅛	1	Boelhe Cmp		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
47⅞	19¼	Bowmar Ins	19	473	39⅜	36⅛	38⅞	+ 1⅛
45	25⅝	BowVall .10	161	54	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	— 1⅛
		BowVy In .10		5	35	35	35	
26⅛	7⅝	Brad Ragan	12	2	12	12	12	
30	21⅝	BradfCm Sy	56	12	33⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
8	4	Brnchln .26	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17½	9⅛	BranitAr wt		11	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	17⅝	BrascanLt 1	4	23	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
20⅛	12½	BraunEn .44	6	2	16⅛	16	16	
10⅝	4	Breeze Corp		4	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
16¼	12	Brewer .40	8	5	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅝	BroDart Ind	11	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+
9⅞	4⅝	BrooksP .16	12	21	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4½	2	BrownCo wt		11	3½	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
33⅝	20⅝	BwnFB .40b	16	3	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
34⅝	24¼	BTMtg 2.67e	10	6	29⅝	29	29	— ⅜
7⅛	3	BTU Eng	40	2	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Buehler Cp	30	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Buildex .20	4	3	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	15⅞	Bundy 1.08a	6	7	18⅜	17⅝	18⅛	
20⅝	10	Burnslnt .60	13	19	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
18½	4½	Butler Aviat	9	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
27⅝	14	ButtesG Oil	84	93	25⅝	25	25½	+ ⅛

C

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	3⅝	Cabicom Gn		4	4½	4⅛	4½	
9⅝	6¼	Caplesln A	15	10	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
19⅝	7¼	Calder .15b	6	137	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅝	Calcomp		33	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
24¼	14	CalPrtCm 1	8	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
4⅝	2¼	Calvert Exp	17	46	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Camcoln .05		15	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
8¼	5-16	CampChib	67	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— 5-16
11⅝	8⅛	Campin .38b	5	8	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
11	59-16	Cdn Homstd	87	5	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	
13⅛	8⅝	CdnHydr .25	13	2	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
14	12⅝	CdnIntPw 1	4	2	12⅛	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅝	5⅝	CdnJvln .30t	412	558	13⅝	11⅞	12⅝	— 1
5⅝	3⅝	CdnMar .10e	12	13	3½	3½	3½	
8⅝	5⅝	Cdn Merrill		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15	9⅝	Cdn Occidnt	13	13	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4	Cdn SuprOil	68	7	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	
[illegible]		Canaveri Int		15	2½	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Canpae Ind	7	1				
13⅝	8⅝	Capitol Inds	12	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	4⅝	Caressa .20	6	24	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
100	7⅝	Carnatn .88	26	25	8⅜	8	8⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	CarPirl .60b	9	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
221⅝	48⅛	CaroPL pf	5	250	66	66	66	— 1
[illegible]		Carl wt		67	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
20½	10	CastleAM 1	5	X7	20⅛	19⅝	20	— ⅛
20⅝	10	Cashlsd Int	21	6	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
13¼	8	Cavitron Cp	25	140	9⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	CeluCraft		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝	
47⅝	41⅛	CenH pf3.50		210	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Century .09e		7	5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
24	17⅞	Cenr pf1.25		275	18	17	17	— ⅛
[illegible]		Chalrs .11r	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅝	Champlon Com	6	19	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3	Chariot Cp	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Chariot Cp	25	10	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+
14⅝	3⅝	Chelsea .02	13	519	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
2	1⅝	Chasen Ind	4	2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	6	ChemEx .32t	8	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
37⅛	22⅝	ChRRy 1.60a	8	2	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	3⅝	ChicUnl .51t	7	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
20¼	7	Child World	20	30	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	Christian Co	9	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	15⅛	CICorF 1.80e		5	17	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	ClWisGr wt		16	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Cinerama Lt	18	6	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
3	⅝	Cinerama		21	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	14	CircleK .35	14	33	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	CitzenFdc .16	7	18	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
30⅛	23⅛	CltzUtl 1.78e	9	5	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]		CitzUtl wt		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
[illegible]	7	ChyGaFl .50	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
[illegible]		Clark Petrolm	20	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
[illegible]		Clarks Cons	20	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
[illegible]		Clarkson Ind	10	7	11⅛	10⅝	11	
[illegible]		Clarostat	7	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	2	Clary Corp		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Clopay .05r	4	5	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	CMI Corp	39	1	3	3⅛	3⅛	
61⅝	12	CMI Inv wt		27	23½	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	3⅝	CoBuild Cos	2	22	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	7½	Coachmn In	5	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Codesco .10e	11	3	8⅛	8½	8¼	
20⅝	11	ColMat .56	17	40	20⅝	19⅝	20⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Cohuin .15a	12	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Colt Intl	9	47	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	11⅝	Cole Nat .48	8	13	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
33	14⅝	Coleman .44	14	17	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	CollTew .15e	4	2	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	3⅛	ColComl .20	11	15	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
37	13	Colonlnd .80	14	33	17	17⅛	17⅛	
38⅛	15⅛	ColwlIC .28	9	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	25⅝	ColwM 2.97e	8	13	29⅛	28⅛	28⅝	
44	18	Comb Com	21	6	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38⅞	14⅛	Cmbustn Eq	22	45	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	8½	ComlAlll .27	10	15	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
16¼	11⅛	CmlMet .60b	6	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	ComHlth Cp	13	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅝	5¼	ComPsvc Ct	12	11	9½	9	9	— ⅜
30¼	24⅝	ComPS 1.62	8	1	27	27	27	— ¼
6⅛	4	Compac Cp	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+
12⅝	7⅝	Compoln .32	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	CompuDyn	22	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	17¼	Compugrp	15	62	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	
2⅞	2	Comput Eq	15	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅞	1⅝	Comput Inv	6	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
16½	9⅛	Conche .08e	6	3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
7⅝	2½	Condec Crp	28	8	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
5	3⅞	Connily Con	19	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	8	Connrx .44a	8	26	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
11½	4½	Conroy Inc	6	11	5⅝	5½	5½	
5⅝	2⅝	Con Oil Gas		39	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
14⅝	8¼	ConsRef .20	9	10	11½	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7	Consyne Cp	18	22	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Cont Mater	9	19	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
5⅞	2½	ContTel wt		24	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
16¼	9	CookElc .32	11	1	11	11	11	— ¼
23⅞	14⅛	Cook Ind	4	184	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	CopJar .20a	6	21	5⅛	5	5	
14¼	4⅝	Cordon Intl	14	25	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	14	Core Labs	17	16	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅜
4⅝	2	Colt Corp		1	3	2	3	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Cousins wt		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	18	CoxCbl Com	37	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
6⅝	2¼	Craig Corp	7	4	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
8	5	CramrE .21t	16	13	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
9⅛	4	Creativ Mgt	6	2	5½	5⅛	5½	
20⅝	15⅛	CreolP 2.20e	12	45	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Crestmont		4	2½	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
67⅝	49⅛	CrossAT .42	34	7	59⅝	59	59¼	— ⅛
12⅞	9	CrowlyM .40	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	13⅛	CwnCP 1.18t	16	3	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
13	7⅝	Crownl .10e	6	15	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Crystal Oil	92	38	9⅝	9	9¼	—
17⅞	11⅛	CSECorp .32	5	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅛	CubicCp .20	12	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	Curtis Math		8	3⅝	3	3	— ⅛
18⅝	6½	CutlerA .22p		13	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
18	6	CutlerB .22p		1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛

D

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	5½	DamonC .40	8	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
19	12⅝	Danielin .24	9	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
3¼	1	Data Contrl		7	2	1	2	+ ⅛
22⅝	16½	Data Dcumt	8	15	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Data Prod	18	58	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
18⅝	8⅝	DavisFd .09h	17	27	17½	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
10	7⅝	DayMin .10e	33	20	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
5	2	Daylin wt		8	2½	2⅝	2½	— ⅛
3	1	DCL Inc		3	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
26	11⅝	Dearb St .25	9	195	19⅝	18½	18⅝	+
13⅝	7	Del Labs	6	9	8	7	8	
7⅛	1¼	DeltaCp Am		19	1⅝	1⅝	1	
57⅝	15⅝	Den Tal Ez	14	16	24	23⅝	23½	— ⅛
5⅝	2	DeRose Ind	25	6	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
34	18¼	Deseret Ph	26	45	28¼	27⅝	27	— ½
16⅞	5	Designer Jw	8	40	8⅝	7½	7½	— ⅜
41½	13⅛	Dev Cp Am	7	25	19⅝	19	19	
15⅝	5	Devon App	6	20	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
14½	7½	DHJ Indust	18	15	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	10⅛	DiamM Drll	10	25	17⅞	17⅝	17½	
5⅝	2	Diebold VC		2	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
28	12	DillardSt .40	7	6	18	17	18	+ ⅜
2¼	⅜	Diodes Inc	25	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Discont Fab	9	5	4⅛	3⅞	4	
16⅞	11⅝	Diversey .52	8	8	14⅝	14	14¼	+ ⅛
1½	⅜	Divrsf In wt		27	⅜		⅜	
9⅞	4	Dixilyn Cor		3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
52⅞	25⅛	Dome Petrl	33	31	37	35⅞	36	— 1
15½	8⅝	DownyS .15e	4	6	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
6½	1⅞	Drew Natl	47	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	19⅛	DrexU 2.03e		x8	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Driver Harr	9	15	14⅝	13½	14½	+ ⅛
12¼	5½	DrFair .40b	12	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8	8	DuplxPd .16	7	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
2	1⅝	Duraloy Co		2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
15⅞	8½	DurTst .23b	13	15	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Dynalectn	28	39	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	4⅝	Dynell .48t	11	2	5½	5½	5⅝	

E

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12	9⅛	E Systm .80	6	12	11	10⅝	10⅝	— 1
29⅝	9	ErlScheb .32	13	47	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	4½	Earth R .2	22	9	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
28¼	12⅝	EasonOll .30	14	4	14⅛	14	14	— ⅜
10⅞	3	EstnAir .47t	7	29	5½	5	5	— ⅛
11⅝	6	Eastrn Frgt	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4	2⅝	Eazor Expr	38	9	4	3⅝	3⅝	
20	11½	Ecodyne	21	6	16⅛	15⅝	15	— ⅛
21½	8½	Edgingtn O	6	17	10⅝	10	10⅝	
12¼	4	Edmos .13	5	22	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Edo Corp	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Edwards .20	14	5	5⅝	5½	5½	
7⅝	4⅝	Egan M .05e		9	5	4	4⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	7⅝	EhrnhPh .20	7	12	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
6⅝	3⅝	Elco Corp	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	Electrop .80	6	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
10¼	5	Electrn Eng	8	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
34⅝	16⅝	ElectrnA .80	13	35	24⅝	24	24	— 1⅛
10⅞	3⅛	Electso .36t	9	19	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
3-16	1-16	ElginNat wt		60	1-16	1-16	1-16	
22	13⅛	Elk Horn .88	15	1	15½	5⅛	15½	
7⅝	2⅛	Empress Int	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11¼	8⅞	EpkoSh .64a	7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	EquityNat		1	1⅛	1	1⅛	
7⅝	4⅝	Ernst A .10r	5	7	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
4¼	2	Espey Mfg		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Esq Rad El	5	8	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Essex Chem	6	12	3	3	3	
8	3⅝	Euthenc .20t		17	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
17⅛	7⅝	EvenAr .10b	8	21	9⅛	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅛
35¼	13	ExcelInv Co	21	27	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅛
20½	12⅝	Executn .24	16	33	14	13½	13⅝	— 1⅛

F

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	3	Fab Ind	9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	6	Fablen .40a	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅝	6⅝	FabrCe .03e	9	2	10⅝	10½	10	+ ⅛
4	¾	Fabrics Nat		3	15-16	15-16	15-16	+ ⅛
8¼	2⅝	FairTex Mil	5	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
15½	8	FairNbl .07r	6	19	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
15½	5⅛	Falcon Sbd	15	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	6	Fam Dol Str	15	56	10½	9⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅛	Fash Fa .32t	10	49	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
5	1⅝	Fed Resrces		38	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
16	5⅝	Felmont Oil	11	38	10	10	10¼	+ ⅛
11	5⅛	Felsway .32	5	12	6	6⅝	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Fibrebrd wt		33	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	30⅛	FideIG 3.25e	9	10	31⅝	30½	30	
19⅛	4⅝	FidelcGr wt		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅛	2	Fields Plast		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Film Co .06	7	18	12⅝	12	12⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Filmways		3	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	6⅛	FlitDyn .01e	9	6	11	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
31½	12¼	FinSenB .28	4	5	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	FinGen .24b	7	40	12	12	12	
17	14⅛	Fst Conn 1a	11	2	15	15⅛	15	+ ⅛
25	19⅛	Fst Dn 2.06e	10	9	22	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
25	11⅛	FstS&LS .40	5	11	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	10⅛	Fstmark .20	8	1	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
24	9⅛	FischP 1.11t	9	27	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Fishman .20		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5	2½	Flagelnd .12	4	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7	4⅛	Flagstaff	6	12	5	5	5	+ ⅛
12⅝	7½	Flavrind .39	3	15	7	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅛	1½	Flock Ind	13	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
37¼	14⅛	Fluke M .85t	13	64	24½	22	22	— 2½
25	8¼	FlyTiger wt		114	14⅝	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅛
10	3	ForestL .09t		8	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
10	8	FPA Corp	6	1	8½	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅞	FrankRl .76	12	19	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
12½	8⅝	FrantzM .48	6	2	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
21	14⅛	Fresnillo .40	17	36	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
11¼	4⅝	Frier Ind	5	28	5	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
25½	12	Frigitronic	30	32	14	13⅝	13	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	Frontier Air	5	7	6	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	2	FrontAir wt		3	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛

G

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅝	6⅝	Gabriel .43t	8	8	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
16	8¼	Garan .26a	7	H	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	7⅛	Garcia Corp	9	6	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅛	Garind .30e	8	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	GaylrNtl .20	4	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	earhart .24	9	5	9	8⅝	9	
37¼	14⅛	G Cinema .32	12	14	22⅝	22	22	— ⅜
7	3⅝	GenEduc S v	5	17	4⅛	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	G Housewar	3	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6	Gen Interior		2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
2½	1⅝	G Plyw .01e		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅞	5	Gen Resrch	8	45	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Genge Inc	8	8	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	Genisco Tch	17	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23	6⅛	Geon Ind	11	67	10½	10	10½	— ⅛
8⅝	5¼	Gerber Sci	25	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	11⅝	Giant F .60a	6	21	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7	GiantYel .40	24	58	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
10½	9	GIT RI 1.20e		16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	Glsdng .13t	8	13	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Glasrock Pr		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅞	5⅛	Gln Ger .20r	5	14	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	GlenDls .42t	13	1	8½	8⅞	8½	
14⅝	6⅝	GlobeSec Sy	7	2	7½	7½	7½	
14⅛	7	Glosser .22	6	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	10¼	Gloucstr En	4	2	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
8⅝	5¼	Gldblatt .36	6	3	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
27	16	Golden Cycl	14	31	21¼	20¼	20¼	— 1
10⅝	3⅝	Gold W Mob	12	2	5½	5½	5½	
10	4	GoodLS .10e	5	1	5	5	5	
6⅝	4½	Goodrich wt		103	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	16	Gorm R .90	9	5	18	18	18	
6⅝	3	Gouldinc wt		25	5⅝	4⅝	5	— ⅛
10	8⅛	Gould T .81e	11	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	27	Grainger .27	32	x22	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Granite Mgt		12	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
11	5⅝	GrasVa .16a	12	50	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Gray Mfg	9	19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	GreatAm In		4	⅜	13-16	13-16	
4¼	2½	GrBasin Pet	42	94	3⅛	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	G LkCh .05e	9	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	GlScotS .39t	6	4	8	7⅝	8	
10½	4½	Greenm .92t	4	12	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
15⅛	10½	GREIT 1.20	10	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	agryhdC .20e	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
32½	17⅛	GRI Co .06	22	6	25	24⅝	25	— ⅛
18⅝	12⅞	GrossTlc .48	8	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
11	6¼	Grow C .32b	9	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	Gruen Ind	16	7	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
1⅝	1	GSC En .05e		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	GTI Corp	15	14	3⅝	3	3	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	GuardMt wt		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅛	5⅛	Guilfrd Mils	6	6	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	GHMR 1.77e	10	13	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
21½	15⅞	GulfMRlt wt		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Glf Can .60a	24	4	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
44⅞	31⅛	GulfRep Fin	3	2	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	5⅝	Gif SM 2.29e	8	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	15⅛	Gulf SoM wt		12	2	1⅞	2	
3¼	1⅛	Gllstrm LD	11	15	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
35	20							

H

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	4⅛	Hallct Hom	22	18	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	HallsMot .43	6		9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	HamlIC .22e	9	38	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Hampsh .29t	4	8	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
10	4⅛	Hamptin .32	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Hanvr Plan		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
35	22⅝	Harland .15	30	60	26	26	26	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Hart Alf .43	8	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
13⅛	3⅛	Hartfld Zdy	4	26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	29⅛	HartzMt Cp	43	44	34	33⅛	33⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Harvey Grp	37	24	2	1⅞	1⅞	
12⅝	5	Hasbro Ind	10	10	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅛	Health Chm	9	7	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Halnick Inst	13	26	2⅞	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Helm 1.34e	8	22	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
15⅝	9⅛	Her Maj .48	4	6	12	11⅝	12	
12⅝	6⅝	HerRtJo .24a	13	281	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅝
7⅛	5	HIG Inc	87	6	7	7	7	
10½	6⅛	HiShear Cp	34	14	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	Highlnd Cap		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3	Hillhaven	9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅝	2⅛	Hofmn Ind	6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	1	Holly Corp	22	391	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
47⅛	35⅛	HomeOA .50	38	15	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	+ ⅛
45	36	HomeOB .50	35	6	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
23	15⅝	HormelG .81	11	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
20⅝	10⅛	Hoskins 1	7	7	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
22⅝	17⅛	HospM 2.08e	8	11	18⅝	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
3	1⅛	HospMtg wt		11	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	13	Hosp Mtr In	11	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
11½	6⅝	House VI .32	10	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
39⅞	20⅝	Houst Oil M	26	148	36	32⅝	36	+ 3
7⅝	1⅛	Howell Ind	7	7	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
43½	33⅝	HubellB 1.08	14	5	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅛
79½	50¼	Hub pfA1.75		2	60	60	63	+ ½
57⅝	40	HudBOG .70	30	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	6½	Huffmn .40e	6	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
8⅝	3	HuntHlt .42t	5	20	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
25	18⅝	HuskyOil .15	17	31	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
11⅝	4	Hycel Inc		7	5½	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
28⅝	15⅝	HygFd 1.23t	7	8	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+ 1¼

I

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22⅝	17⅝	ICM R 1.80e	10	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
4⅝	1	Ill Wrld Enc		5	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	IMC Magnet	6	6	6⅝	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
7⅝	6 1-16	ImChm .27e	16	2	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Imper Ind	6	8	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	35¼	Imp Oil .60	34	139	41⅝	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
6	2⅝	InarcoCp .12	4	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅝	IndianHd wt		12	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
3⅞	1	Inflight Svc		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	InlandCr .08	8	1	5	5	5	
10⅝	5⅛	Instron .05e	13	6	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Instrum Sys	11	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12½	3⅝	IntegRe .19t	5	9	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
7⅝	2½	Intrmedco	57	11	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
7¼	9-16	Intl Banknot		10	⅜	11-16	⅜	
13⅝	5⅝	Int Foodsvc	6	15	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	InFuneral S	7	27	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	IntGenIn .70	6	8	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	
14⅞	5⅝	Int Prot .10	5	17	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
5⅝	2	Int Stretch		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
59⅝	19½	InSyst .06h	27	z6300	54½	53⅝	54	+ 4
22¼	12⅝	Interpool	13	10	15	15	15	
18	10⅛	Intersystm	13	45	16¼	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
6½	2½	Invesim Fla	5	2	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
36⅝	21⅝	InDiv A 1.80	5	6	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	InvDivB .45	5	10	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	Inv Fund A		8	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅞	InvRIT 1.38e	14	11	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
10¼	7⅛	Inv Roy .14a	16	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
20½	14⅝	Ionics Inc	33	23	18⅝	17⅝	18	— ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Iroquois Bd	14	18	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	3⅝	Irvin Indust	9	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
8	6	ISC Ind .30	8	3	6⅛	6½	6⅝	
11⅝	3⅝	Itel Corp	8		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
2⅝	1	ITI Corp		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛

J - K

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	4⅝	Jaclyn .26b	6	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10½	7⅛	Jacobs Eng	10	12	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	⅛	Jamswy .16t	5	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
10	5½	Jeannette	10	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	12¼	Jervis 1.30t	6	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	7⅝	Jewelcor	10	49	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	18¼	John Pd .16	30	12	27⅛	26⅛	26⅞	— 1⅛
5⅛	3	JS Industris	16	6	4	4	4	
9⅝	6⅛	Jupiter Ind	5	34	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11	5½	K Tel Intl	8	4	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
6⅝	4	Kaisr In .17t	5	125	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1½	Kalvex Inc	9	19	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	KaneMill wt		29	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
37½	23⅝	KanebSv .86	9	6	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	6⅛	Kauf Brd wt		102	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Kavanau		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	8½	Key Corp	16	34	8⅞	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
10½	4½	KenwinS .32	5	21	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Ketchum Co		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
23½	12⅛	Kewanee .48	9	4	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
7	3	Key Co .20	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	5⅝	Keystin .15e	13	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Kilamb .15e		1	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ 3-16
12⅝	5	Killearn Pr	5	13	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
1⅝	⅜	Kin Ark Crp		11	1⅛	1	1	
25½	13⅝	KingRd .09e	11	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
14¼	6½	Kingstip .12	8	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
27½	15	KirbyInd .44	5	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4	Kit Mfg	11	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10½	7⅛	Kliklok .30	7	7	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
27⅝	11⅝	Knicker Toy	9	10	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Knott H .15e		1	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
23	11⅝	Kolmorg .40	13	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	

L

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅞	1⅝	LaBarge		6	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
30⅞	8½	Lafay Radio	8	19	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
4¼	2½	Lake Shore	312	28	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6	LaMaur .36	7	24	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	Lane W .41t	5	6	5½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	⅜	LaTour Bck		2	1	1	1	+ 1-16
3⅝	1⅝	Lndmrk Ld	31	81	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	LarwR 1.24e	10	36	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅜	LarwinR wt		7	15-16	⅞	15-16	
38	11⅛	LCA Cp .11e	8	29	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
11½	1½	LCA Cp wt		28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
20	9⅛	Lee Ronl .24	13	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Leader Intl		8	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	Leadr Hous	6	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5½	1⅝	Leasc Cp wt		31	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	9⅛	Leath Co .44	6	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
25	12⅝	Lee Entr .30	10	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4¼	Lee Natl	21	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4¼	Lehigh Pres	7	3	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6	Leisure Tec	5	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
55⅛	35¼	LernerSt .96	7	32	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	23	LernerSt wt		11	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	8¼	LesFay .32b	7	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
13⅝	7⅝	LewisBF .20	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Liberty Fab		8	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	4½	LilliAnn .20r	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	2½	LilyLynn A	6	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Lincoln Am	29	19	3½	3⅛	3½	
22	11⅛	Lloyds Elec	6	7	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Lodge S .05e	93	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	6¼	Lohmn .32a	6	17	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
19⅝	5⅝	LoewThe wt		89	9⅛	8⅝	9	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Logistic Ind	10	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
12½	9⅛	LaGenSv .60	7	3	9⅝	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
26½	21⅛	LouisCe 1.08	6	5	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	LSB In .46t	7	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	LTVCorp wt		33	3¼	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅝	2½	Luby Corp	18	3	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	— ⅛
9	2½	Lundy Elec	9	5	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Lynch Corp		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	

M

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅝	⅜	Macro Chat		1	1½	1½	1½	
1⅝	½	Mallry Ran		20	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	MamMrt .22		22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
13½	9	Mangood .60	12	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
11	6	Mansf T .50	8	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	7⅝	Marinduqe	14	10	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Mark Contrl		18	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9¼	4½	Marshall Fd	7	10	6	6	6	
9⅛	4⅛	Marshal Ind	13	21	7⅝	7⅛	8⅞	+ ½
13⅝	7	Masland .48	7	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
22¼	7	Masnelln .30	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Masters Inc	4	2	5	5	5	
13⅛	8⅛	MaterR .10e	14	4	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	MagiBro .20	10	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	Maule I .40e	7	1	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	McCro wt n		2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
14½	5½	McCull Oil		301	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	McDonh .40	6	13	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	2⅝	McKeon Cn	7	11	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	10⅝	Means FW 1	7	7	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
16⅛	8⅝	Medalst .32	7	5	11⅝	11½	11⅛	7
10⅝	3⅝	Medco Jwly	5	7	5⅝	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
13	4⅝	Medenco .08	16	11	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
43½	31⅛	MediaGn .54	15	3	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅛	Mago Intl In		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21	10½	MEM Co .64	6	27	13⅛	13	13	— ½
12⅝	8⅝	Mercant Ind	7	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	Meridian In	20	3	3	3	3	
14½	7⅛	MerleN .20a	8	12	10⅝	10½	10⅛	+ ½
8½	3¼	Metrocare	5	11	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	2⅝	Metro Grig	6	18	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Mich Genl	5	3	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅝	MichSug .10	34	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	
17⅝	10	Midld C .30b	4	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅝	Midld Glass	5	4	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
15	9	MidRub .32e	9	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
19	8¼	MidFlnl .36b	7	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	12⅝	Milgo Elect	11	148	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Miller H	5	41	12	10⅞	10⅞	— 1¼
12⅝	7⅛	MillOnx .36t	6	2	9	8⅞	9	
37⅝	18⅝	Mil Roy .10e	16	5	25½	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	11	MoBeef Pkr	4	8	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	MoKanTx ct		44	2⅞	3	3	
41⅝	16½	Mitchell En	17	29	23½	22	22⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	3⅝	Mite Corp	11	45	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	2⅝	MoAmCo Cs	4	25	3	2⅝	3	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Modern Md	6	6	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Mlybden wt		7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
60	55½	MonP pf4.40		z30	56	56	56	+ ⅛
16¼	9⅞	MtgGr 1.29e	10	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
6½	3½	Morton S .32	10	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	
3¼	1⅝	Mouldings		12	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
9⅝	3⅝	Mov Star .40	5	3	6½	6¼	6½	
12½	8⅝	MPB Cp .48	6	3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2	MPO Video		1	2½	2½	2½	
5⅝	1⅞	MPS Intl Cp	17	9	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
15⅝	9⅝	MultIA .04h	14	5	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	MWA .35r	7	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛

N

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5	3	Napco Ind	6	10	3	3	3	
7⅞	3⅝	Narda Micr	7	11	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Nat Alfalfa	18	25	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	NatBellas H		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅝	6⅝	N Distr .10e	8	2	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
21⅞	12½	Nat Gen wt		19	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Nat Gn wt n		42	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅝	2½	NatHlth Ent	11	1	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	½	Natind wt		21	⅜	⅜	⅜	
16½	4⅛	NKinney Cp	5	102	5	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
22½	7⅝	NMedEn .10	8	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
24½	9	Nat Parago	11	38	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	Nat Silv .20e	4	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
11	6⅝	NatSpin .05e	6	5	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
4	1⅛	Nat System	17	31	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
10	6⅝	NatnwH .20	7	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
6½	2⅝	NeilDon .35t	42	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅛	2⅞	Neonex .C5	6	31	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
2¼	1⅝	Nestle LeM	18	16	1½	1⅝	1½	+ ⅛
4⅞	25⅝	NEng Nuclr	27	65	46	44½	46	+ 1
1½	⅜	Newidria M	16	107	1	1	1	
4	1⅝	Newpark Rs	11	6	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
18¼	7¼	N Proc .35e	18	34	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅛
15½	10½	NYTimes .60	9	23	13⅝	13⅝	13½	— ⅜
8⅝	5	NiagFS .20a	5	1	6	6	6	
6⅛	3½	Nichols SE	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
22½	18⅝	NJBPI 2.21e	8	2	20	20	20	+ ⅛
12¼	4⅝	Noel Indust	4	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
27½	22⅝	Norf So Ry	693	2	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ½
6⅝	2⅝	Nortek Inc		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5½	1	NorAm Dev		24	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	7⅝	NorAm Roy	26	6	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	NorCdn Oils	20	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— 1-16
60½	55	N IPS pf4.25		z20	54½	54½	54½	— ½
29⅝	16⅝	NNGMob wt		41	19⅝	19¼	19½	— ⅛
9⅝	4	Nuclear Dat		14	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ½
26⅞	13½	NumacO Gs	32	23	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜

O

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42⅛	17	Offshore Co	12	15	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅜
5⅝	3⅝	Ohio Art .20	12	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	
23⅝	16⅝	OhioBrass 1	11	5	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
20	9½	Oh Sealy .20	12	3	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
25½	15⅝	OKC Cp .80a	5	7	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
7⅛	3¼	Olla Ind	6	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	7-16	OmgLTV wt		10	13-16	13-16	13-16	+ 1-16
42⅛	16⅛	OnanCp .30e	8	11	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
77	55½	OOkep 4.91e	12	z50	72½	72½	72½	— ½
28⅝	7⅝	OpenRd Ind	6	26	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
7	2½	Originala	37	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
19⅝	8½	OrlolHo .10h	7	8	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Ormand Ind	43	1	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
21	9	Outdr Sprt I	9	4	17	11	11	
20⅞	12⅝	OverhDr .32	9	2	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	Overs Secur		8	5	5	5	
41	29½	Over Sh .10e	13	52	36¼	35⅝	36	
2¼	1	Oxford Elec		9	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
11¼	5⅝	OxfdFst .30r	12	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4	Ozark Airlin	12	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

P - Q

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅛	⅝	P&F Indust		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3½	1⅝	Pac Cst Prp	4	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	20	PGE6pf 1.50		2	20½	20⅝	20⅝	
20	18⅛	PGE pf 1.37		1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
17⅞	16½	PGE5pf 1.25		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	29½	PG 9.2pf2.32		3	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
28⅛	26½	PG 8.1pf2.04		1	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	26⅝	PGE 8pf 2		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅝	P Holdg .34	9	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
66⅛	60⅝	PacLt pf4.75		250	63	63	63	
16⅛	14⅝	PNwTel 1.04	10	15	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
19	8⅝	PacSv L .28	4	13	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Pall Corp	16	8	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
9	3⅞	PalomF .10e	4	26	4	4	4	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅝	PaloM 1.70e	8	73	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
13⅛	5½	Pandi Bradf	18	22	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Pantasote	35	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
8	5	Park El .26t	8	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13	4	Parkwy Dis	6	106	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
35	19⅛	Parsons .33e	21	7	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
6½	2⅛	Pat Fash .24	5	38	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
21¼	11⅛	Patagoni Cp	10	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅛	PatoCG .20e	9	15	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
15½	11½	PeaseE .74e		3	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
2	1	PeaseEll wt		11	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
11⅛	10⅛	Peel Elder		9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Pemcor Inc	10	4	3⅝	3½	3½	
2⅛	1⅛	Penn Dix wt		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
13½	11⅛	PenRIE 1.10	8	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Pentron Ind	21	212	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅛	7⅝	PepCom .40	7	2	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
25⅝	16	PEPI Inc	12	57	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
6½	4½	Perini .20e	4	10	5⅛	5	5	
9⅞	5	Permaner	20	17	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
8¼	4⅝	Pertec Corp	12	12	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Phil LD .52r	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	Phoenix Stl		63	2½	2¼	2⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Pic n Pay St	12	4	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
9⅞	7	Pioner Plas	12	22	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
5½	2⅛	Pioneer Sys	8	7	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	Pioneer Tex	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
61⅝	26	PitDMo 1.20	15	17	52	51	51½	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	PitWVT .57e	9	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
45⅞	33½	Pittway .60b	15	3	36	36	36	— ⅛
21⅛	7½	PizzaCp Am	13	15	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
34½	25	Placer Dev	23	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
10⅞	3⅝	Plant Ind	19	11	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
35¼	17⅝	Planirnics	13	3	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1	Plaza Group	6	17	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8¼	4⅛	PlyGem .23t	6	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
26½	20⅛	PNBM 2.13e	9	5	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
6¼	1⅝	PNB MR wt		4	1⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Pneumo Dy		8	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	Poloron Pd		12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15	8½	Polychr .65t	8	2	11¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
9½	6	Polymr .45t	12	z1900	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Potter Inst		6	5⅛	5	5	
13⅝	6⅛	Prairie Oil	29	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	12⅝	Pratt Lmb 1	7	5	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅞	Prel Corp	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
33⅞	16⅝	PrenHall .84	12	30	21	20⅝	20⅞	
12¼	9⅞	PresRl B .84	42	6	10⅛	10⅝	10½	+ ⅛
13⅞	3⅝	Presley Cos	3	13	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
15⅛	8	Preston .56	12	6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	6⅛	Prime Equit	8	21	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	14	PrpCT 1.81e	9	2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
3⅝	2½	PrdRIE .24e	26	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	
28	10	PrudBdg .24	13	6	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Prud Fund		7	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
12½	5⅛	PSA Inc wt		7	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	PuntaGrd Is	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	PurilFsh .78	5	62	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
19½	10⅛	Quebcor Inc	17	2	16½	16½	16½	
15½	11	Ranchrs Ex	27	4	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛

R

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
37¼	22⅝	RangrO Cen	96	19	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
		RngOCan In		2	31¼	31¼	31¼	
34⅞	19½	Ransbrg .60	10	5	25	25	25	
6⅞	3⅝	RapdAm wt		19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7	4⅛	Rath Pack		27	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅞	RaymPr .40	7	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	RB Indust	7	34	5⅛	5	5	
19½	15½	RealEsl 1.40	12	2	16	16	16	
15½	12⅝	RltInT 1.46e	12	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
23½	18⅝	Rlt RT 2.14e	9	3	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	16⅝	Recrion Crp	7	47	25⅛	24⅛	25	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Reeves Telc	8	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	7⅝	RefrigTr .12	8	18	11⅞	10⅞	11	— ⅛
9½	7	ReliIFd .78e		16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12	10	Rem Ar .80	9	7	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
2	9-16	RepMtln wt		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
51	23⅛	RepNat NY	7	25	34	32½	32½	— 1½
68⅝	42⅞	ReschCll .06	45	20	61⅝	61⅛	61⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅝	Reserve OG	17	26	7½	7⅛	7½	
9⅝	5⅝	Resistflx .30	10	18	8	8	8	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Resrtsintl A	21	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4¼	1⅝	Rest Assoc		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8½	2⅝	Rex Nor .14t		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9¼	4⅛	RH Med Svc	6	10	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
13⅞	4⅝	Rlblet Prod	5	5	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
5½	2⅛	Richford In		3	3½	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
6½	2	Richlon .15e		2	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	RicoArg Mn		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅞	⅜	Riker Maxs		7	1	1	1	
1⅝	½	Riker Mx pf		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— 1-16
20⅝	7⅝	Riley Co	16	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	20⅛	RloAlgm .40	18	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	8⅝	RisdonM .36	6	3	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
10	6⅛	RittFinB .20	9	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	5½	Robino Lad	5	55	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅜
32½	15⅛	Robintech	20	14	22½	22¼	22½	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Robiln Ind	3	48	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
3	1	Rockw Cmp		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Roland Intl	4	2	4	4	4	
13⅞	5⅛	Rollins Intl	8	29	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅝	1⅝	Ronco Telep	7	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	4	Rossmor Cp	4	4	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1	Rossmor wt		4	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
26½	16⅝	Rowan .14	17	11	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅛	Rowlnd Inc	63	14	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— 1⅛
9⅝	6⅞	Royal Amer	64	5	9	9	9	
3⅞	2⅝	RoyBus .30e	6	4	3	2⅝	3	
6	3	RoyBch Col	3	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅞	RPS Prod		6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	RSC Indust	15	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Ruddick Cp	7	3	3	3	3	
7	5⅛	Rudick pf.56		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Rusco Ind	18	38	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2¼	Russeks Inc	6	111	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15½	9⅛	Russl Cp .40	5	4	10	10	10	
32⅝	13¼	Rust Cft .40	8	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	13½	RyanHo .10e	15	108	20	19⅝	20	
7⅝	2⅝	Ryersn Hay		3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	

S

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
43⅝	27⅝	SabRoy .44b	21	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2¼	SaffranSy A	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	14⅝	Sambo Rest	32	88	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+ 1⅛
8	5¼	S Carlo .85r	5	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
119	112¼	SDgo pf9.84		2	112⅞	112⅝	112⅞	+ ⅛
106	102	SDgo pf7.80		1	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	— ⅛
13¼	12	SDie G pf.90		1	12	12	12	— ⅛
48	34⅝	San JW 2.06	8	x3	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅞	Sanitas .12	21	130	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅝	2⅛	Sargent Ind		10	3	3	3	
17½	7⅛	Saundr L .10	5	103	9⅝	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
7	3¼	Savoy Ind		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅝	7¼	Schenut .10e	6	5	9	9	9	+ ⅛
9⅝	6½	Schick Inc	3	20	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Schiller Ind	23	4	3	2⅝	3	
4⅛	2⅝	Sci Mgt .08e	8	2	3⅛	3	3	
15⅝	6¼	Scient Atlan	12	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8⅝	1⅝	Scottex Cp		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	11⅝	ScottyHo .05	25	18	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Scurry Rain	90	12	18½	18	18	— ⅛
9	6⅞	SbdAlMH .38	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
22	10⅝	Sea Contain	9	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	12	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Searsind .44	7	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10	4⅞	Season All	11	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	7⅞	Sec Mz 1.28e	8	29	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
2¼	½	SecMt In wt		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15⅞	5⅛	Sec Plastics	6	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12½	5⅞	Selas Cp .27	11	5	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅞	Seligm Asso	4	1	3⅛	3⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Selig Ltz .40	5	12	12⅝	11⅝	12	— ⅛
23½	8⅝	Semtec .48t	10	14	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
14⅞	4½	Service Cp I	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17½	6	Servisco .30	6	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Servo Corp	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14½	8	Servotr .10r	10	6	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	5½	SGL Ind .45t	7	18	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
24½	9⅝	Shawin .27h	9	7	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
13¼	6⅞	ShndCp .71t	5	13	9½	8⅝	9½	+ ⅛
21¼	8⅝	Shmandh Oil	19	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
35	12⅝	Sherwd Med	10	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
6½	3¼	Shopwll .26e	11	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13	4	ShulmTr En	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	SierPac .12	3	17	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
19½	7⅛	Sierracin Cp	22	14	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅛	Sifco Ind .24	10	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅛	5⅛	Sigma Inst	7	10	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
18⅝	6½	SikesCp .20	12	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
5	3⅛	Simc St .22b	8	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
8	6⅝	Simkins .50	9	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4	3⅝	Sim Sch .10e	8	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9	4⅝	Simpixl .37t	7	8	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	Simplex Wir		11	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Silkin SmRf	11	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅞	7⅛	SkyCply Sirs	8	11	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	SMDInd .28t	5	24	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
11¼	3	Solitron .06	45	41	5⅛	5	5	
16⅝	7⅝	Sonder Brdc	8	5	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Sorg Paper	13	2	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	10⅝	Soundsn .40	6	37	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
10⅝	9½	SoestCa .80a	10	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
20⅞	19⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		x1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	17½	SC 5.2pf 1.30		80	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
17	15⅛	SC 4.7pf 1.19		x2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	14	SC 4.3pf 1.08		3	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Sou Real Ut	14	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
67¼	46⅛	Sou Roy 1.30	34	20	61⅝	60⅛	60⅝	— 1⅛
24½	8	Specty Rest	9	6	13⅝	13⅝	13½	— ⅛
7⅝	5	Spector Ind	10	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	Specta .24	6	11	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	SpedOP .19t	44	1	4½	4½	4½	
8½	4⅛	Speizmn Ind	3	5	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
9⅛	4½	Spencer .32t	5	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅝	7⅞	Splentex .68	4	10	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
14½	7⅝	SSP Ind .22r	6	10	9⅝	9	9½	+ ⅛
18	12⅛	StdAllian .80	5	2	13⅛	13	13	
4⅝	2⅝	Std Containr	6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5	1⅝	Std Dredge		8	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7	StdDredg pf		z300	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	7⅝	StdMotA .42	6	52	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	StdPac Corp	9	2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	20⅝	Std Prod	1	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	20⅛	St Shrs 1.63t		1	22	22	22	
24	13½	RlToms .36	7	8	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅝	Stange .20	18	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
7	4⅝	StanlyA .40t	52	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7	StarrtHo .20	7	7	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅝	SlateSL .10h	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	10⅝	Saltham Ins	13	18	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Stelmet Inc	11	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	Stelber Ind	12	11	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
1½	⅜	Stellar Ind		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
37⅛	16⅝	Stepn Ch .28	13	6	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Sterl Electr	10	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	2⅛	Sterl Extru	7	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	SterlPre .28t	7	28	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	
15⅞	7	Sterndent	9	28	11	10⅝	10⅝	
7⅝	3	Stevcoknit	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
20⅛	13⅝	StopShop .90	7	3	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	6⅝	STP Cp .60	7	20	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Stratln Grp	7	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Struth Wells	16	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Summit Org	3	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8¼	4⅝	SunCityl .25	9	17	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Sunair .12e	7	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
17½	7⅛	Sup Surg Mf	12	5	12½	12	12	— ⅛
21⅝	16⅝	Superscop	8	174	30⅛	29	30⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Supronics		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
9	3⅝	Susquhana		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅛	Susqu pf.75k		1	10	10	10	— ⅛
2⅝	1	SutrMtg wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅞	2⅝	Synalloy		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
106⅝	46⅛	Syntex .40	35	373	103½	99½	102⅝	+ 2
32⅝	16	Sysco Cp .20	15	4	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	2½	System Eng	19	16	4⅝	4	4⅝	— ⅛

T

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17½	11⅝	Tasty B .88a	8	x3	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Tech Sym		16	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
13½	5⅛	Techcl Oper	10	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Techcl Tape	8	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
19½	6½	Tchnicolor	8	27	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Technitrol		5	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
29	24⅛	Tejon R .20a	34	2	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	14¼	Telefix 1.29t	7	3	19½	19¼	19⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Telex Cp wt		4	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
5⅛	2½	Tenna Corp		18	3⅝	2⅞	3	
8	3½	Tenneco wt		31	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Tenney Eng		23	1	1	1	
6⅝	2⅝	Tensor Cp	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
25	13⅛	Teradyn Inc	36	12	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
25¼	11¼	TeseroPt wt		34	16⅛	15½	16	— ⅛
8	3⅝	Texasint Co	11	61	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
7⅝	3⅝	Texstar	5	27	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅝	2½	TFI Co Inc	7	38	3	2⅝	3	+ ¼
7⅞	3⅝	ThorMk .32t		2	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
14¼	4½	Tidwell .30	5	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7	4⅝	Tiffanyl .10r	7	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
11⅞	7⅛	Timpte .10e	6	90	11⅞	10¼	11⅛	+ 1⅛
9⅛	2⅞	Titmus Opt		6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	6½	Tokheim .35	11	53	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
58	54⅝	ToIEd pf4.25		z100655	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	7	ToppsG .20e	11	5	10⅝	10½	10⅛	
10	6	TotalPet NA	22	4	8 1-16	7 13-16	7 13-16	— 3-16
		TotalNA In		1	7 11-16	7 11-16	7 1-6	
20⅛	3½	Total pf.70		4	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
8	3½	TownCnt .28	6	1	4½	4½	4½	
10⅝	6	TranLux .35	22	2	7¼	7⅝	7⅝	
26⅝	4⅝	TWA wt		359	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅛
9½	5	TriSiMt .09e	5	32	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12½	4½	Turbodyne	21	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
28½	18⅝	Turner C 1a	6	1	20	20	20	— ¼
13½	5⅝	TwinFair In	7	18	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Tyco Labs	10	121	10½	9½	10⅛	+ ⅜

U

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅝	1⅝	UIP Corp	7	12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8¼	UnFinl .74t	5	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
25⅝	10⅞	Uninvest .60	5	1	11	11	11	
27½	19⅝	UnaTr 2.38e	9	7	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
11	6⅝	UnAirPr .40	5	29	7	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1	UnBrand wt		56	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅝	16½	UnCosF .82t	10	5	17	17	17	— ¼
3	1⅝	Unir Foods	8	26	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
6⅞	4	UnNat Corp		8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
1½	5-16	UnNatCp wt		9	5-16	5-16	5-16	— 1-16
1⅛	½	UnNatwt n		13	⅝	9-16	⅝	+ 1-16
11	9⅝	UnNat pf.70		32	10½	10½	10½	
19⅞	7⅞	UnPDy .60a	4	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
32⅝	25⅞	USBnT 1.97e	17	8	28¼	28⅛	28¼	
19¼	6½	US Filler	13	28	11⅛	10¼	11	
21⅝	16⅝	USLsR 1.75e	14	x17	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	— ¼
2⅝	1	USLsp R wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	2	USNat Rsrc	6	6	3	3	3	
10⅞	4⅝	US Radium	7	3	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
18½	6½	US Reducin	5	26	10	10	10	
29⅝	14⅝	Unitek Corp	13	5	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
31	16⅝	UnityBuy S	17	4	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ¼
5	2⅝	UnivClg .05r	7	3	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	UnCont .04t		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅞	4½	Univ Resrcs	108	4	6⅝	6½	6⅛	— ¼
13⅝	6⅞	UnivSav .26	5	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	13⅞	UrisBldg wt		13	15	15	15	
8⅝	3⅞	URS Systms	7	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7	4	UVInd wt		24	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛

V

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7¼	3¼	ValDOr Ind	7	16	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	8	ValiesSt .95t	10	4	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
6½	3⅞	Valley Mtal	38	1	5⅛	5¼	5½	— ⅛
18	9½	Valmac .40b	7	270	21	17⅞	21	+ 3⅝
5½	2⅝	ValueLin D		14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	8½	VanDorn .28	8	213	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¼	Varo Inc	9	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
23	12¼	Veecolns .24	10	x4	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Verit Indust	16	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5¼	2⅛	Vernitron	10	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
5½	1⅛	Veripli Inc	11	25	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
10⅝	4	Vesely Co	16	3	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Viewlex		11	2	2	2	
14⅛	6⅛	Viking Genl	1	17	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4	Vikoa Inc	61	79	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
8⅛	5	VLN Corp	8	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	
17⅝	9⅝	Voplex .68	6	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
7½	3⅞	VulcCp .10	11	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅞	11	Vulcinc pf 1		1	11	11	11	

W

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	4⅛	WabMag .10	11	19	6⅝	6	6⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	6⅞	Wacknht .28	9	27	8½	8⅝	8⅛	+ ¼
18⅛	10⅛	WagnrEl .48	6	231	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6¼	Walnoco Oil	19	10	73-16	7	73-16	+ 3-16
22⅛	10½	WardCR Dg	21	3	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
2½	⅜	WardFds wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8½	3	Wards .10p	7	4	4	4	4	+
14	3½	WarC pfC.05		77	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
37	18⅝	WasPstB .40	9	19	21¼	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
15	13⅝	WasRIT 1.04	14	5	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
8	4	Wellco Ent	5	3	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
27½	12⅛	WellsNat Sv	21	5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
22¼	10½	WestChP .72	10	7	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	
3⅝	1⅝	Westats Ptl		13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1	Westby Fsh		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	4	Westn Decal	21	37	5⅞	5 11-16	5⅞	+ ⅛
20⅛	13⅝	Westn Finl	5	16	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Westran Ind	8	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Whitehal Cp	6	1	3	3	3	
2⅝	¾	Whittakr wt		47	1	1	1	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Willcx Gibb	6	4	3¼	3	3⅛	
5⅛	4	WilshrO .20t	15	24	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
16⅝	7⅝	Wmhous .20	7	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	WilsonCo .80	6	23	9	8⅞	8⅞	
5⅞	3	WilsonBr .30	6	6	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	WlsonPh .12	23	17	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	3½	Winston Mil	5	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10¼	7¼	Winkimn .40	6	4	8⅝	8½	8¼	— ½
12⅞	6½	Worces Cont	6	13	8	7½	8	+ ⅜
13	4⅝	Woodmoor	6	12	9	8	9	+ 1
12⅝	9	WorkWr .60	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	7	Wrather Cp	69	21	9	9	9	
10¼	3½	WTC Air .10	10	19	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	13	WUI In .20e	10	7	19⅝	19	19	— 1
4⅝	2⅝	Wyle Labs	9	3	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	8	Wynn Oil	8	23	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
14	10⅛	WymBan .40	8	15	11⅛	11	11⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	Wyomissing	25	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛

Y

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17⅝	11⅝	Yates Ind	14	140	17	15⅝	17	+ ⅞

Z

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅝	3⅛	Zero Mfg	9	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8½	3⅝	ZimHom .24	17	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEW YORK, July 30.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.88¾	*.32¼
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	*.69	*.61
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	*.31	.21
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	132.00	126.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton	87.92	85.25
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	63-64	37-38
Lead, spot lb.	.16½	.15½-.16
Copper elec. lb.	.60-.60¼	.50½-¾
Tin. (Straits) lb.	2.47¾	1.77¼
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.20½-.21	.18
Silver N.Y., oz.	—	1.62
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	644.5	422.3

* Nominal. † Asked.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES

July 30, 1973

World sugar No. 11: Sept. 9.78-82, Oct. 9.42-44, March 8.86-89, May 8.66, Sept. 8.20 n, Oct. 8.04.

Wool: Oct. 267.3, Dec. 249.8 b, March 266.5 b.

Cocoa: Sept. 79.20, Dec. 80.15, March 62.28, May 60.10, July 59.00.

Copper: Sept. 85.60, Oct. 83.70, Dec. 80.10, Jan. 78.50, March 75.30, May 72.90, July 70.55.

Orange juice: Sept. 48.75 a, Nov. 49.65, Jan. 50.10, March 51.06, May 51.35 b, July 51.65 b.

Potatoes: Nov. 5.10, March 6.36, April 6.65, May 7.85.

Silver: Sept. 280.10, Dec. 287.00, Jan. 287.00, March 289.10, May 292.70, July 295.80, Sept. 298.90.

COTTON No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Oct.	60.95	62.95	60.95	62.85	— 10
Dec.	47.50	59.50	57.30	59.50	....
March	57.30	59.20	57.20	59.20	....
May	57.30	59.05	57.05	59.05	+ 45
July	56.40	58.40	56.40	B58.40	+ 30
Oct.	52.80	52.80	52.50	B54.30	+140
Dec.	49.50	51.50	49.50	B51.30	+ 90

B—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Sep	3.44	3.54	3.44	3.54	3.44
Dec	3.28	3.39¾	3.28	3.39¾a	.30
Mar	3.17	3.31½	3.17	3.31½	3.22
May	3.06	3.19	3.06	3.19	3.09
Jul	2.78	2.89	2.78	2.89	2.79
CORN					
Sep	2.58	2.78	2.58	2.78	2.68
Dec	2.39	2.54½	2.36	2.54½	2.45
Mar	2.36	2.54½	2.36	2.54½	2.44
May	2.32¼	2.49½	2.32¼	2.49½	2.39½
Jul	2.31	2.46½	2.31	2.46½	2.36½
SOYBEANS					
Aug	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.60
Se	8.90	9.10	8.90	9.00	9.30
Nov	7.22	7.72	7.16	7.72	7.27
Jan	6.98	7.54½	6.95	7.54½	7.15
Mar	6.98	7.54½	6.94	7.54½	7.15
May	6.98	7.42½	6.90	7.42½	7.01
Jul	6.90	7.36	6.90	7.36	6.96
SOYBEAN OIL					
Aug	25.75	26.70	25.25	26.70	25.95
Sep	23.60	25.00	23.60	25.00	24.20
Oct	21.40	22.60	21.20	22.60	21.65
Dec	18.50	19.50	18.25	19.50	18.75
Jan	17.40	18.30	17.40	18.30	17.85
Mar	17.05	18.20	17.05	18.00	17.25
May	16.75	17.85	16.70	17.85	16.90
Jul	17.25	17.50	17.25	b17.50	—
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Aug	307.00	312.00	307.00	307.00	322.00
Sep	324.00	324.00	324.00	324.00	339.00
Oct	250.00	280.00	250.00	280.00	265.00
Dec	219.00	249.00	219.00	249.00	234.00
Jan	220.00	240.50	218.00	240.50	226.00
Mar	215.00	236.00	215.00	236.00	221.00
May	220.00	237.00	218.00	237.00	222.00
Jul	215.00	214.50	215.00	234.50	221.00

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SILVER					
Aug	278.00	278.10	272.00	278.10	278.10
Oct	283.50	284.20	277.50	284.20	287.50
Dec	288.00	289.40	283.10	288.60	293.10
Feb	292.00	293.50	287.30	293.00	297.50
Apr	294.20	297.00	291.30	296.30	301.30
Jun	299.00	299.50	294.10	298.90	304.10
Aug	296.50	302.20	296.50	302.20	306.50
Oct	303.00	304.50	298.20	304.50	308.20
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Aug	52.57	53.57	52.57	53.45	a53.57
Oct	54.25	55.77	53.77	b55.77	a54.77
Dec	54.90	56.90	54.90	56.75	a55.90
Feb	55.27	57.00	55.27	57.00	56.27
Apr	54.07	55.95	54.07	55.80	a55.07
Jun	53.97	55.00	53.97	54.60	a54.97
Aug	52.80	53.90	52.80	a53.70	a53.80

Sales: Aug 4500; Oct 5532; Dec 5360; Feb 1922; Apr 692; Jun 275; Aug 38.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SHELL EGGS					
Aug	73.00	76.00	73.00	b76.00	74.00
Sep	78.30	82.30	78.30	82.30	a80.30
Oct	75.75	79.75	75.75	79.70	77.75
Nov	77.75	80.00	77.75	80.00	a79.75
Dec	79.05	81.80	79.05	81.25	a81.05
Jan	73.00	75.85	73.00	75.75	a75.00
Feb	69.50	72.00	69.50	71.50	a71.50

Sales: Aug 775; Sep 1750; Oct 156; Nov 732; Dec 1220; Jan 94; Feb 95.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
LIVE HOGS					
Aug	54.75	b55.22	54.70	b55.22	53.70
Oct	53.00	54.17	53.00	b54.17	a52.67
Dec	52.77	55.77	52.77	55.65	a54.27
Feb	52.67	55.65	52.57	54.90	a54.17
Apr	51.60	53.80	51.60	53.45	a53.10
Jun	51.82	52.75	51.82	52.00	53.32
Jul	50.60	51.70	50.60	51.70	a52.10
Aug	47.95	49.50	47.95	49.50	a49.45

Sales: Aug 300; Oct 1584; Dec 2191; Feb 1133; Apr 445; Jun 225; Jul 109; Aug 39.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	74.25	75.60	73.62	75.45	a75.12
Mar	73.80	74.80	72.70	74.40	a74.15
May	71.50	73.25	71.50	73.15	a72.90
Jul	69.30	70.20	69.20	70.70	a70.70
Aug	66.90	b67.90	66.85	b67.90	a68.35

Sales: Feb 3086; Mar 681; May 126; Jul 45; Aug 25.

Open interest: Feb 3819; Mar 821; May 321; Jul 82; Aug 43

b-Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

European Gold Markets

July 30, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London Fix	114.00	115.50	— 1.50
Zurich	116.50	115.50	— 1.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	118.44	117.21	— 2.49

U.S. dollars per ounce.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lingus 8¼-81.	94⅝	95⅝
Am.Brands 8-87	96	97
Anglo-Am 7½-87	85	86
Amax 8-76	96	97
Amax 8¼-86	98¼	99¼
ASEA 8½-86	93½	94½
Ashland 8-87	90	91
Aust-Swiss 8-87	92½	93½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	95¾	96¾
B.N.P. 8¼-77	98¾	99¾
Barclay 8¼-86	96	97
Beecham 8¼-86	94	95
BICC 7¾-87	87½	88½
Borg Warn 8-79	95½	97
Borregaard 8¾-86	97¼	98¼
CN PTT 8-85	94	95
Carlsberg 8¾-86	98	99
Carrier 8-87	91	92
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	98¼	99¼
C.F.E. 8-87	86½	87½
Com Union	97	98
Cont Oil 7-80	90¼	91¼
Conoco 8-86	91½	92½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	91	92
Copen City 8-84	95½	96½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	88	89
Copen Tel 8½-86	95¼	96½
Corning 8½-86	98½	99¼
Cut Ham 8-87	93½	94½
Denmark 9-82	102	103
Denmark 7½-90	86	87
Dow Cor 8½-86	97¾	98¾
Dupont 7½-78	94½	95½
E.D.F. 8½-86	99½	100½
E.I.B. 7½-84	46	98
E.I.B. 8½-86	100	101
E.I.B. 7½-90	93	94
Esso 7½-76	94½	95½
Esso 8-86 Nov	95½	96½
Escom 8½-86	94	95
FinMtgBk 8½-86	95¼	96½
Ford 8-87	97½	98½
GenMills 8-86	93	94
GenMot 8¼-76	100	101
GenMot 8¼-86	102	103
Granges 8½-89	92½	93½
Greller 8¾-86	93¾	94¾
GTE 8½-86	92¼	93¼
Guar Roy 8-87	91	92
Haas 8-78	95½	96½
Haas 8¼-86	99½	100½
Hambros 7¾-87	90½	91½
Helsinki 8¾-86	98	99
Hill Samuel 8½-86	95	96
Iceland 8-87	87	88
I.C.I. 7½-92	85	86
I.N.I. 8-87	88¾	89¾
Ireland 8¼-89	90½	91½
I.S.E. 8¼-86	92	93
Intl Util 8½-82	95¼	96¼
Kimberley 8½-86	97¾	98¾
Klein Ben 8¼-87	93½	94½
Lyons 8¾-86	95	96
Metro Est 8¾-86	95	96
Monsanto 8¾-85	100¼	101¼
Mount Isa 8¾-86	93¼	94¼
Newfoundld 8½-86	97	98
Nickel (Le) 9-86	100	101
NorgKomBk 7½-8	84	85
Ontario 8¼-86	95½	96½
Oslo 8¼-86	95¼	96¼
Otis Elv 8¾-85	99¾	100¼
OwensCorn 8¾-86	99½	100½
Pekema 8¾-86	95½	96½
Pennwalt 8-86	90½	91½
Petronor 8½-86	95	96
PhilMorris 8-78	99½	100½
PhilMorris 8½-86	99½	100½
Plessey 8½-86	92¼	93¼
QuebecHyd 8½-86	97	98
Queensld 8½-86	93	94
Ralston 7½-87	87	88
Rank 8¾-86	96½	97½
Richardson 8¼-85	99¼	100¼
S.A.S. 8-88	92	93
Scott 8¾-86	98¾	99¾
Shell 8-86	94½	95½
Shell 7½-87	89	90
Sth Africa 8-87	88½	89½
Sybron 8-87	90	91
Textron 7¾-87	86¾	87¾
Transamer 8½-86	95	96
Transocean 8-86	92½	93½
Transocean 8-84	93¾	94¾
Transocean 7½-87	88	89
T.R.W. 8¾-86	96½	97½
Union Oil 7-79	89½	90½
Union Oil 7½-87	88½	89½
Utah 8-87	90	91
Volvo 8-87	91½	92½
Wellcome 8½-87	92	93
Will Glyn 8½-87	94½	95½
Apco 6-89	71½	73½
Alusuisse 4¾-87	94½	95½
Amer Can 4¾-88	78	79½
Am Tob 5¼-88	109	110½
Ashland 5-88	86½	87½
BroadHale 4¾-87	97¼	98¼
Chevron 5-88	118½	119½
Chesebg 6¼-84	136	138
Chrysler 4¾-88	72¼	73¼
Chrysler 5-88	77½	78½
Cont Tel 5½-88	101	102
Cumminsin 6¼-86	96¾	97¾
Dart Ind 4¾-87	107	108
EastKodak 4½-88	154	155½
Fedders 5-92	73	74
Firestone 5-88	96	97
Ford 5-88	94	95
Ford 6-86	101¼	102¼
GenElec 4¼-85	105¼	106¼
GenElec 4¼-87	103	104
Gen Foods 4¾-82	91	92½
Gillette 4¾-83	103	104
Halliburt 4¼-87	128	129½
Honeywell 6-86	114	115
I.S.E. 5-88	83½	84½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	90	91
J. Logan 4¾-83	85½	86½
LTV 5-88	47	49
MarMidland 5-88	93¾	94¾
Mass Mut 6¾-87	87¾	88¾
Miles 4¾-93	98	99
Morgan JP 4½-87	125	126
Motorola 4½-83	141	142½
Murphy Oil 5-87	134	135½
Nabisco 5¼-88	100¾	101¾
Owens Ill 4½-87	98¾	99¾
PanAm 5¼-88	71	72
Penney JC 4½-87	111	112
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	122½	124
R.C.A. 5-88	93	94
Revlon 4¾-87	103¾	104¾
Revlon 4¾-87	98¾	99¾
Reynolds M 5-88	69¼	70¼
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	106¾	107¾
Texaco 4¾-88	93½	94½
UnCarb 4¾-82	92	93
WarnLam 4½-87	117½	118½

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4½-88	65½	67
Amexco 4¼-87	112	113½
Am Mot 6-92	135	107
Amoco 5½-84	115½	116½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	95.66	89.15	121.31
Previous	95.53	89.30	121.78

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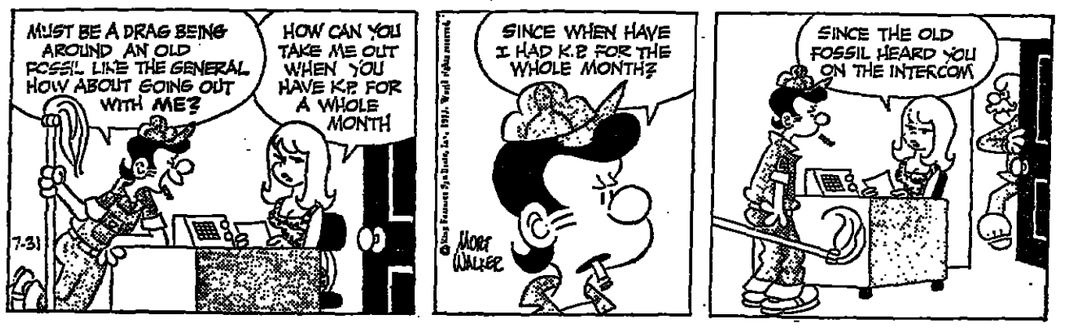
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MISS PEACH



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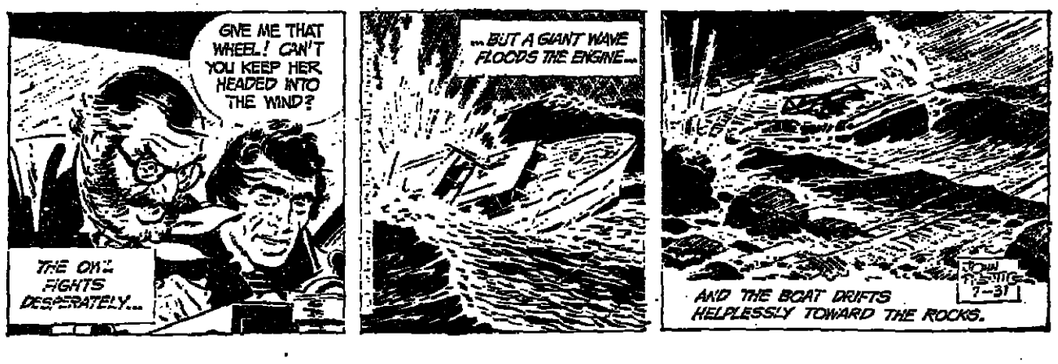
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POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

In the diagramed deal South brought home a difficult game contract.

A straightforward auction led to four spades after West had intervened with two hearts over one spade. The opening lead was the club jack, which was won with the ace in the closed hand. It might seem that South was due to lose four tricks in the red suits, but based on the likelihood that West held both red aces to justify his bid, a neat solution was available.

The declarer began by eliminating the clubs. He led to the king in dummy, ruffed a club with a high trump, and returned to dummy with a trump lead to the ten to ruff the last club high. The spade ace drew the missing trumps, and South now formed an accurate picture of the distribution. West was known to have started with three clubs, and he was likely to have a six-card heart suit for a vulnerable overcall at the level of two.

South led the diamond ten, hoping that West would duck. In that case the king would have been played from dummy and West would have been endplayed by the next diamond lead. But West was alive to this danger: he put up the ace and led his remaining diamond.

But South had a second string to his bow. He won with the diamond king in dummy and led a low heart to his nine. When West had taken his two heart tricks he had to concede a ruff-and-sluff, so the diamond loser disappeared and the game was made.

Note that it would not have helped East to put in his jack on the heart lead, for South would have covered with the king.

NORTH
♠ Q 10 6
♡ 10 2
◇ K 7 6 3
♣ K 8 5 2

WEST
♠ 7 4
♡ A Q 7 6 4 3
◇ A 5
♣ J 10 9

EAST
♠ 3 2
♡ J 8 5
◇ Q 9 8 3
♣ Q 6 4 3

SOUTH (D)
♠ A K J 9 8 5
♡ K 9
◇ J 10 4
♣ A 7

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

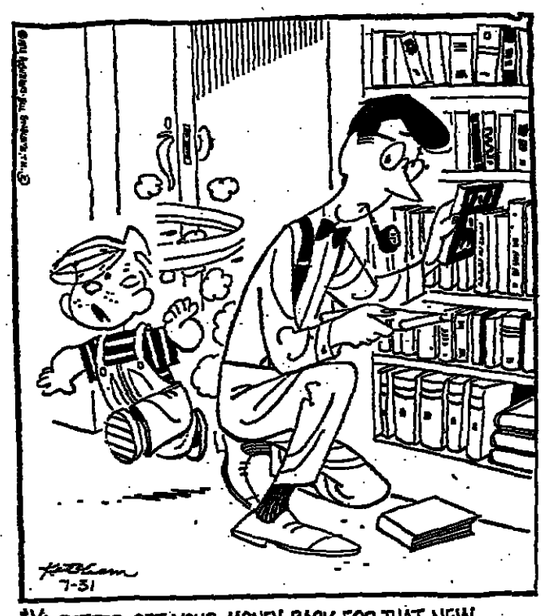
South	West	North	East
1 ♠	2 ♡	2 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	O	P	T		N	O	M	A	D		E	D	D	A
A	L	E	E		E	R	O	S	E		N	O	E	S
M	I	N	N	E	T	O	N	K	A		O	U	C	H
S	C	E	N	E	S		K	E	N	T	U	C	K	Y
		T	I	L		P	E	R	S	O	N			
L	A	R	S		L	A	Y	S		G	C	E	A	N
A	V	A		B	I	N	S		S	T	E	L	L	A
P	A	T	T	E	R	S		B	A	L	S	A	M	S
S	I	E	R	R	A		L	A	C	E		B	A	T
E	L	S	I	E		H	U	C	K		P	O	S	Y
			A	T	T	A	C	K		D	A	R		
I	R	O	N	S		I	D	E		P	O	T	A	S	H
L	O	N	G		T	E	R	R	A	C	O	T	T	A
I	O	L	L		H	U	N	T	S		N	E	A	T
S	K	Y	E		E	P	E	E	S		S	S	T	S

DENNIS THE MENACE



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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GUSET

BEPOR

YESURT

HACING



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: CROWN GROOM DAWNED LIKELY
Answer: *Sounds like an appropriate place for an outdoor pop concert*—A ROCK GARDEN

BOOKS

THE MAN DIED
Prison Notes

By Wole Soyinka. Harper & Row. 317 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Gerald Weales

IN "A Shuttle in the Crypt," the collection of poems Wole Soyinka wrote in prison, there is a remarkable one called "Gulliver." On the face of it, the poem is a sharp and sometimes elegant retelling of that part of the plot of "Gulliver's Travels" in which the narrator visits Lilliput. Yet, from the beginning ("Once upon a ship-(of state)-wreck") to the end (the sentence calling for the blinding of Gulliver, "that proven cure for all/Abnormalities of view.../Called vision"), the poem is about Soyinka among his fellow Nigerians, a would-be peacemaker in a nation disintegrating into civil war, tribal massacre.

There may be something a little immodest about the poet's casting himself as a giant among tiny men, a persona particularly noticeable to anyone who has looked into the growing stacks of books on the Nigerian civil war and found little or no mention of Soyinka. Yet, humility, as "The Man Died" shows, is not one of Soyinka's characteristics. He has a sure sense of his importance to his political enemies as well as to himself, and rightly so. He is one of the few Nigerian writers with a genuine international reputation, a playwright and poet so well known that his arrests created a stir that refused to die down, a scandal that is still—almost four years after his release—an embarrassment to his mindless captors.

Soyinka was arrested in August, 1967, a few weeks after the fighting began, at the time of Biafra's most flamboyant successes. He was never formally charged, but, according to a fake confession released in October, he was supposed to have been involved in various plots to help the Biafra cause and overthrow the federal military government. He had been in Biafra shortly before his arrest, presumably carrying his pathetic little oil can, hoping to sprinkle the incredibly troubled waters. Since Soyinka's view of the Biafra leader ("That ceremonial fop in the East") was almost as negative as his opinion of Col. Yakubu Gowon, such an accusation was hardly credible.

After several months in two prisons in Lagos, he was transferred in 1968 to Kaduna where, for almost two years, he was kept in solitary confinement. "The Man Died" is a fragmented account of his imprisonment, a collection of 41 numbered sections, varying in length from two to 20 pages. Except for the first one (and the appendices), the notes are supposed to have been written in prison, scrawled on cigarette packages or toilet paper with contraband pencils or homemade ink ("Soy-ink," he calls it). Since the man is an artist, one might assume a little post-prison polishing, but there has been no attempt to tell an orderly story or even to modify the discordant tones—swagger, anger, lassitude, wild exhilaration—that mark the jump from note to note.

There is a chronology of sorts. The first part of the book, the Lagos months, is about the arrest, the interrogations, the false confession, an attempt to make outside contact through a trip to a doctor, the transfer from prison to prison, the finding a place in the web of prison li Even here, however, there a notes that are outside of tin a brick-laying dream, for i stance, in which, in a metapl appropriate to his situation, sense of the camaraderie building turns into a fall i chaos. With the transfer Kaduna, any sense of moveme through time is lessened, in p because the subject of some of notes is Soyinka's growing ind ference to time as it is conv tionally used and suffered. Th are datable entries: Gowon's w ding, the celebration of wh evokes some of Soyinka's h venom; the false rumor of lease for Christmas 1968; pri events such as Soyinka's tr and the execution of five m which provide their own inte sequence. Finally, however, t not movement but accumulat that lets the passing mon weigh on the reader, he co to know the place, the ward the sounds so well.

A few of the notes in book are among the best thi that Soyinka has done—look XXVII for its intricacy of de as much as for its subject mat But "The Man Died" can ha be compared with "A Shuttle the Crypt," for which it s valuable explicative guide, "Madmen and Specialists," S inka's most recent and most ficult play. These are the art fruits of his imprisonment. "The Man Died" is simply a report a protest and a personal te ment.

Gerald Weales, who tea African and other drama at University of Pennsylvania, working on a book on Soyinka's plays. This revie abridged from The New Times Book Review.

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Best Seller

The New York Times

This analysis is based on re obtained from more than 125 b stores in 64 communities of the Un States. The figures in the right-h column do not necessarily repre consecutive appearances.

This Week	Last Week	
FICTION		
1 Breakfast of Champions, Vonnegut	1	5
2 Once Is Not Enough, Susann	2	2
3 Fading the Lions, Wicker	3	4
4 Harvest Home, Tryon	5	3
5 The Hollow Hills, Stewart	8	2
6 The Odessa File, Forsyth	4	7
7 The Matlock Paper, Ludlum	7	6
8 Jonathan Livingston Seagull, Bach	6	1
9 Evening in Byzantium, Shaw	—	8
10 The Summer Before the Dark, Lessing	10	—
GENERAL		
1 Dr. Atkins' Diet Revolution, Atkins	1	1
2 The Joy of Sex, Comfort	2	2
3 Laughing All the Way, Bowar	4	3
4 Sybil, Schreiber	3	4
5 Weight Watchers Program Cookbook, Nidetch	5	5
6 I'm O.K. — You're O.K., Harris	6	6
7 My Young Years, Rubinstein	7	—
8 The Best and the Brightest, Halberstam	8	—
9 How To Be Your Own Best Friend, Newman & Berkowitz With Owen	—	—
10 Hour of Gold, Hour of Lead, Lindbergh	—	—

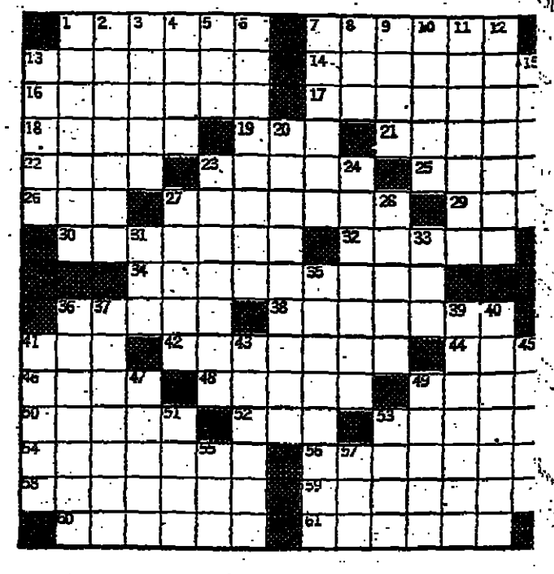
CROSSWORD — By Will W

ACROSS

1 Botch
7 Right away
13 Nearly alike
14 *Clement*
16 Cutting off a debate
17 Train
18 Busy place in June
19 Resort
21 Attack
22 Hiding place
23 Tenant's contract
25 Ready
26 *Psychic unit*
27 Biblical tempter
29 Witticism
30 Surrounded territory
32 Charlie Brown's good word
34 Pastime
36 Add zest
38 Go —— (crack up)
41 Each
42 Entwines
44 Plant
46 Wickedness
48 Hits hard
49 Mountain ridge
50 Harris's Uncle
52 White House nickname
53 British county
54 Not part of a *series*
56 Del Rio
58 Feed
59 Silliest
60 Billboard item
61 Most fresh

DOWN

1 Taxation rate
2 Feeling
3 Indian instrument
4 Insult
5 *Mideast abbr.*
6 Put up fruit
7 Satisfy
8 Crimson
9 Burden
10 More decorous
11 English break
12 In control
13 Climb
15 Belief
20 Publisher's ren.
23 Moderates
24 Donkey and diesel
27 Golfing miscue
28 Region of Asia Minor
31 *Roman 401*
33 Stopover spot
35 Asleep
36 Card game
37 First: Sp.
39 Seeks after
40 Most unpleasant
41 Joan of S. A.
43 Hang around
45 Pull forcibly
47 Desires
49 Stood out
51 —— up shop
53 Cabbage dish
55 Western state: Abbr.
57 Small bill



هكذا من الأصل

Takes Canadian Open

Weiskopf Keeps Up His Winning Poise

By Lincoln A. Werden

MONTREAL, July 30 (NYT).—They said it in both French and English yesterday during the bilingual presentation ceremony: Tim Weiskopf has both "poise and ability" as a golfer.

"I wish I could speak French," replied the tall Ohio professional, although in the preceding hours he let his golf do the talking as he scored a final-round 70 for an aggregate of 278 that clinched the Canadian Open by two strokes.

It was Tom's second major crown in two weeks: he won the British Open. The $35,000 first prize of the $175,000 purse lifted Weiskopf ahead of Jack Nicklaus into second place in back of Bruce Crampton in the year's money standings, with winnings of $206,027. It was also Weiskopf's fifth victory in the last eight tournaments.

Weiskopf led Forrest Fezler, 23-year-old Californian, by one stroke after 54 holes at the Richelieu Valley Country Club course Saturday. And at the close last night, Fezler was second at 280 after a 71.

An unexpected threat developed when Bobby Cole of South Africa ran in birdies at the first five holes and set a nine-hole course record of 30. Cole, 25, who won the British amateur at 18, was 7 under par at the 12th but was bunkered for a bogey at the 17th and then finished with a 66 for third at 281.

There were no other serious threats to a confident Weiskopf.

Once, however, Weiskopf's driving got him into trouble during the final round. He hooked into the trees and rough at the third hole and elected to take a penalty stroke on an unplayable lie. He holed out finally for a bogey 6. Although he had birdies at the seventh and ninth, he drove into the rough again at the eighth and three putted for a bogey. Nevertheless he was out in par 36 and still held a one-stroke edge over Fezler, Cole and Bobby Mitchell.

Mitchell dropped back later with an incoming 39 for a 74 to tie Crampton and others for sixth. Crampton's share was $5,447 to increase his money earnings this year to $241,391.

But on the back nine of the 6,905-yard course, whose fairways are hemmed by maple and birch trees, Weiskopf gained on his rivals. He sank a 20-footer for a deuce at the par-3 10th and chipped well before corraling a two-footer for a birdie at the 14th. Pars the rest of the way gave him an inward 34 which he considered his best in any of the four tournament rounds.

Arnold Palmer, after a 70, tied for ninth at 285. Lee Trevino, who won on this course two years ago, before he won the British Open, had a 73 for 290. He said his mind was not on golf and that he would not play in the Westchester Classic and was uncertain what he would do about competing in the PGA championship at Cleveland two weeks hence.

LEADING SCORES

Tom Weiskopf	$24,000	67-75-66-70—278
Forrest Fezler	$13,950	67-71-71-71—280
Bobby Cole	$12,425	68-74-73-66—281
Hale Irwin	$8,225	65-75-74-68—282
Chuck Courtney	$7,175	71-70-70-72—283
Jim Farrell	$5,447	71-70-70-73—284
Bobby Mitchell	$5,447	69-70-71-74—284
Bruce Crampton	$5,447	72-69-72-71—284
Jim Colbert	$5,447	71-75-69-69—284
Arnold Palmer	$4,025	70-75-70-70—285
Hubert Green	$4,025	67-71-77-70—285
Tommy Aaron	$4,025	74-71-72-68—285
Howie Johnson	$3,150	71-74-70-71—286
Ray Floyd	$3,150	74-70-71-71—286
Mac McLendon	$3,150	72-72-73-69—286
Rod Funseth	$2,450	70-73-72-72—287
Rick Massengale	$2,450	71-75-68-73—287
Jim Wiechers	$2,450	72-72-71-72—287
Tom Kite	$2,450	72-72-71-72—287
Gibby Gilbert	$2,450	76-72-71-68—287

Sedgman Wins An Old Battle, Tops Gonzales

LAKE BLUFF, Ill., July 30 (AP).—Frank Sedgman, the former Wimbledon and U.S. titleholder, defeated Pancho Gonzales yesterday in their first singles meeting in years.

Sedgman won, 6-4, 7-6, to take the USLTA senior men's clay court championship at the Bath and Tennis Club.

A near-capacity crowd watched the well-played and exciting duel, the first involving Sedgman and Gonzales since the early 1960s when they dominated the pros. Both are playing on the senior circuit for men 45 and over for the first time. Gonzales having reached his 45th birthday last May.

Secretariat, Stablemate In Match Race

By Joe Nichols

NEW YORK, July 30 (NYT).—Madison Avenue has discovered horse racing and has come up with a quarter-million-dollar match race. A sponsor, not particularly preferring to remain anonymous, has put up a trophy called the Marlboro Cup and the sum of $200,000 for a most egregious contest between Secretariat and Riva Ridge. The sponsor will have to sell an awful lot of cigarettes to get the $200,000 back. The other $50,000 will be put up by the New York Racing Association.

The remarkable aspect of the contest is that both horses are owned by the same interests, the Meadow Stable, and have the same trainer, Lucien Laurin. The race is scheduled for Belmont Park on Sept. 15, at a distance of 1 1/8 miles. Ron Turcotte has ridden both horses. He piloted Secretariat to the Triple Crown this year in winning the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness and the Belmont Stakes. Last year he rode Riva Ridge to success in the Derby and the Belmont.

The Meadow Stable was formed by the late Christopher T. Chenery and its racing activities are now supervised by his daughter, Mrs. John (Penny) Tweedy. At the recent function announcing the match race, Mrs. Tweedy said she was excited about the event. "In my heart I've always wanted them to race. After consultation with all of my father's heirs, we have decided to give both purses to a charity that we will select later."

The winner will receive $200,000 and the loser $50,000.

Riva Ridge is a Kentucky-bred 4-year-old son of First Landing and has won 15 of his 25 races and $1,009,727. In his last race, on July 4 at Aqueduct, Riva Ridge set a world record of 1:52 2/5 in winning the 1 3/16-mile Brooklyn Handicap. Secretariat, a 3-year-old Virginia-bred son of Bold Ruler, is the ninth colt to win the Triple Crown.

Both of the horses have won championships. Secretariat was selected for the Eclipse Award as champion of champions last year as well as winning the 2-year-old title. Riva Ridge was named the 2-year-old champion in 1971.

New Zealanders Are Impressive In Track Meet

From Wire Dispatches

HELSINKI, July 30.—New Zealand runners won the 1,500 meter and 5,000 meter races today, beating Olympic champion Lasse Viren of Finland and Kenya's Ben Jipcho.

Dick Quax took the 5,000 in 13 minutes 27.3, with Viren second at the international track and field meet. Britain's Dave Bedford, hoping to avenge his crushing defeat by Viren in last year's Olympics, suffered another setback, finishing fifth, well behind the leaders.

Rod Dixon won the 1,500 in 3:37.5, as Jipcho, who has been romping in all his recent middle distance events, was second in 3:37.8.

Vikings Lose Receiver

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., July 30 (AP).—The Minnesota Vikings have announced the retirement of veteran wide receiver John Henderson.

Soccer Cup Gets Threat Of Boycott

MANCHESTER, England, July 30 (AP).—Soccer stars from nine nations warned the International Football Federation yesterday they may launch a Wimbledon-style boycott of the World Cup in West Germany next June unless the contract system is scrapped and they get a share in the tournament profits.

The threat emerged at a meeting of the World Players' Union here attended by players from France, Belgium, West Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, Italy, Portugal, England and Scotland.

The organization's president, Roger Blanpain of Belgium, warned:

"We hope trade union action will not be necessary, but we have already decided today on the action we shall take if we do not get satisfaction.

"Trade union action will only be the last resort—but we shall not hesitate to use it."

The players issued a four-point ultimatum to FIFA and said their demands should be met—or else.

The demands are: freedom of movement when club contracts expire, a percentage of World Cup profits, improving disciplinary procedures and launching welfare systems for players.

Their claims will be pressed at a summit meeting with FIFA members in Zurich in November.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Bretton Woods, N.H., India's Vijay Amritraj, 19, capped a string of upsets by rallying to defeat Jimmy Connors, 7-5, 2-6, 7-5 for the $25,000 Volvo International. Amritraj, seventh-seeded, saved two match points while trailing 5-2, in the final set and went on to win five games in a row to whip Connors, the newly-crowned U.S. pro champion.

Amritraj, who had won only one other tournament, the Tokyo Open, since turning pro a year ago, upset top-seeded Rod Laver, second-seeded Connors and third-seeded John Alexander of Australia en route to winning $5,000 and a new sports car.



United Press International.

NOT WATCHING OUT—St. Louis's Tim McCarver is tagged out at the plate by Chicago's Randy Hundley as he tried to score on single by Ted Simmons. Left fielder Billy Williams threw out McCarver but Cardinals went on to win the opener of Sunday's doubleheader.

Auto Dangers Not New to Stewart

GENEVA, July 29.—Neither the Grand Prix victory nor the death of a fellow driver were new to Jackie Stewart yesterday and once again, the Scotsman became convinced that "motor racing will never be safe."

Stewart, who yesterday scored an all-time record 26th Grand Prix victory, said of race circuits in general: "They are generally guilty of not being well equipped. If we can put out a burning Boeing 707 at an airport we should also be able to put out 40 gallons of petrol."

Yesterday, Briton Roger Williamson, 25, died in his burning March auto on the Zandvoort race circuit in the Netherlands.

However, Stewart added that the $900,000 spent on modifying the Zandvoort circuit had made it "in my opinion a safe track." Williamson's death was a "classic motor racing tragedy" that could have happened on other circuits as well.

Stewart was particularly bitter about comments suggesting all drivers should have stopped and tried to help in the rescue operations.

"This would only increase the hazard and drivers assume that there should be enough professionals around to help. Of course, if they were called in to help that would be different," he said.

"I hope sincerely that something will be learned from this horrible tragedy. I hope that positive action will be taken. There is generally not enough firefighting equipment and personnel."

He mentioned the Indianapolis track—"terribly well equipped"—among notable exceptions.

Stewart said he was "disgusted" that it has to take a "tragedy of this kind and a man's life" to alert people to the need for greater safety.

"The same people who had been accusing drivers of overemphasizing safety now suddenly become judges," he said.

Safety Criticized

ZANDVOORT, The Netherlands, July 30 (AP).—Safety precautions at the rebuilt Zandvoort circuit were criticized yesterday after the fatal crash of Roger Williamson, 25, in the Dutch Grand Prix.

American photographer John Hollick of Milwaukee, who saw the crash, said it took a long time for a fire engine to reach the scene, although smoke from the burning car was visible for miles.

As Williamson's car charged the barrier and overturned in flames, another driver, Briton David Purley, stopped to give aid.

"He tried to turn the car over to get to Williamson, but was forced back by the flames," Hollick said. "Then he dashed to a nearby extinguisher and was held back by two marshals in fire-fighting equipment.

"There was no one else on hand as I ran to the scene," Hollick said.

"Marshaling and safety precautions seemed very sick to me."

As the race continued, drivers were hurtling through black smoke and New Zealander Dennis Hulme signaled frantically to the pits, urging officials to stop the race.

A press statement, issued an hour after the race, formally announced the death of Williamson. It quoted Purley as saying that Williamson was "most probably going too fast"—about 130 mph—when he left the track and hit the guard rail.

It said that the Williamson car caught fire as it overturned after striking one side of the track and cannoning across to the other with the driver trapped underneath.

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Batting

(Based on 200 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Carew, Minn.	95	371	63	129	.348
Horton, Det	64	226	32	77	.342
Blomberg, N.Y.	69	211	34	72	.341
May, Milw.	100	405	62	134	.331
Davis, Balt.	82	330	32	105	.318
Murcer, N.Y.	106	412	58	129	.313
Bumbry, Balt.	69	212	42	66	.311
D. Allen, Chi.	69	245	39	76	.310
Munson, N.Y.	96	331	54	101	.305
Otis, K.C.	102	404	71	122	.302

RUNS—R. Jackson, Oak., 74; Otis, K.C., 71; D. May, Mil., 65; Mayberry, K.C., 64; Carew, Minn., 62.

RUNS BATTED IN—Mayberry, K.C., 85; R. Jackson, Oak., 83; Murcer, N.Y., 70; Otis, K.C., 66; Darwin, Minn., 62.

HITS—D. May, Mil., 134; Murcer, N.Y., 129; Carew, Minn., 129; Otis, K.C., 122; A. Johnson, Texas, 116.

DOUBLES—Braun, Minn., 22; A. Rodriguez, Det., 20; Melton, Chi., 20; D. Allen, Chi., 20; Rojas, K.C., 20.

TRIPLES—Carew, Minn., 8; Coggins, Balt., 7; Bumbry, Balt., 6; Briggs, Mil., 6.

HOME RUNS—R. Jackson, Oak., 24; Mayberry, K.C., 21; Otis, K.C., 21; Hendrick, Cle., 20; Bando, Oak., 19.

STOLEN BASES—North, Oak., 35; Patek, K.C., 24; Alomar, Cal., 23; Campaneris, Oak., 23; D. Nelson, Texas, 22.

STRIKEOUTS—N. Ryan, Cal., 239; Singer, Cal., 160; Blyleven, Minn., 160; G. Perry, Cle., 151; Wood, Chi., 150.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting

(Based on 200 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Mota, L.A.	64	211	26	73	.346
Rose, Cin	104	424	72	140	.330
Watson, Hou.	106	393	72	129	.328
Robinson, Phil.	68	248	39	80	.323
Goodson, S.F.	89	337	34	107	.318
Maddox, S.F.	89	354	48	112	.316
Cardenal, Chi.	96	348	56	110	.316
Cedeno, Hou.	85	322	55	100	.311
Unser, Phil.	84	267	43	83	.311
Bonds, S.F.	94	328	46	102	.310

RUNS—Bonds, S.F., 91; Evans, Atl., 73; Morgan, Cin., 72; Rose, Cin., 72; Watson, Houst., 72.

RUNS BATTED IN—Stargell, Pitts., 77; Bench, Cin., 77; Evans, Atl., 71; Bonds, S.F., 70; A. Oliver, Pitts., 65; D. Johnson, Atl., 65; Watson, Houst., 65; L. May, Houst., 65.

HITS—Rose, Cin., 140; Watson, Hou., 129; W. Davis, L.A., 137; Garr, Atl., 126; Bonds, S.F., 124.

DOUBLES—Staub, N.Y., 28; Cardenal, Chi., 25; Morgan, Cin., 24; W. Davis, L.A., 24; Stargell, Pitts., 23; Simmons, St. L., 23; Bonds, S.F., 23.

TRIPLES—Metzger, Houst., 13; Matthews, S.F., 9; Sanguillen, Pitts., 7; Evans, Atl., 7; Maddox, S.F., 7.

HOME RUNS—Stargell, Pitts., 31; Evans, Atl., 28; Bonds, S.F., 28; H. Aaron, Atl., 27; D. Johnson, Atl., 23.

STOLEN BASES—Morgan, Cin., 39; Cedeno, Houst., 37; Brock, St. L., 34; Bonds, S.F., 30; Lopes, L.A., 29.

STRIKEOUTS—Seaver, N.Y., 165; Sutton, L.A., 151; Carlton, Phil., 149; Gibson, St. L., 133; Messersmith, L.A., 124.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	55	47	.539	—
Chicago	53	50	.515	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	50	50	.500	4
Montreal	48	52	.480	6
Philadelphia	47	56	.456	8 1/2
New York	44	54	.418	9

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	65	39	.625	—
Cincinnati	61	44	.581	4 1/2
San Francisco	59	45	.567	6
Houston	54	52	.509	12
Atlanta	47	60	.439	19 1/2
San Diego	35	69	.337	30

(Monday's game not included.)

Sunday's Results

Montreal 6, New York 4.
Pittsburgh 5, 5, Philadelphia 2, 2.
St. Louis 5, 4, Chicago 3, 5.
Houston 8, Atlanta 5.
Los Angeles 6, San Francisco 2.
San Diego 7, 2, Cincinnati 1, 4.

Monday's Games

Chicago 3, St. Louis 1.
Atlanta at Houston, night.
San Francisco at Los Angeles night.
Montreal at New York 2, twi-night.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
(Only games scheduled.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	59	47	.557	—
Baltimore	54	44	.551	1
Boston	53	48	.525	3 1/2
Detroit	53	48	.525	3 1/2
Milwaukee	50	51	.495	6 1/2
Cleveland	38	67	.362	20 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	56	46	.558	—
Kansas City	59	48	.551	1/2
Minnesota	53	48	.525	3 1/2
Chicago	51	52	.495	6 1/2
California	49	53	.480	8
Texas	38	63	.376	18 1/2

(Monday's game not included.)

Sunday's Results

Cleveland 3, 6, Boston 2, 2
Milwaukee 7, 6, New York 2, 3.
Kansas City 7, 7, California 0, 6.
Chicago 8, Minnesota 6.
Texas 3, 4, Oakland 0, 7.
Detroit 8, Baltimore 3.

Monday's Games

Chicago 9, Minnesota 1.
Texas at Oakland, night.
Detroit at Baltimore, night.
New York at Boston, night.
(Only games scheduled.)

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

California .... 000 000 000—0 6 0
Kansas City .... 200 201 10x—7 12 0
Singer, Sells (6) and Stelmaszek; Fitzmorris (2-0) and Healy. L—Singer (12-7). HR—Otis (21st), Healy (4th).

(Second Game)

California ...... 012 010 010 01—6 14 3
Kansas City .... 000 002 300 02—7 16 1
Ryan, Barber (6), Lange (7), May (7), Sells (11) and Stephenson, Stelmaszek (11); Drago, Bird (7), Hoerner (11) and Taylor. W—Hoerner (1-0). L—May (6-9). HR—McGraw (3d), Stephenson (1st).

(First Game)

Texas .... 000 101 010—3 3 3
Oakland .... 000 000 000—0 6 1
Brown (2-1) and Billings; Lindblad, Fingers (7) and Fosse. L—Lindblad (0-2). HR—Fregosi (4th), Harris (5th).

(Second Game)

Texas .... 011 010 100—4 10 1
Oakland .... 022 010 20x—7 6 1
Durham, Hudson (6), Gogolewski (7) and Suarez, Billings (4); Abbott, Hamilton (4), Pina (7) and Tenace, Fosse (8). W—Hamilton (6-4). L—Durham (0-1). HR—Burroughs (16th), Bando (19th), Jackson (24th).

Detroit .... 005 002 000—8 11 0
Balt .... 001 011 000—3 10 1
Strahler (4-3) and Freehan; Hood, Watt (6) and Williams. L—Hood (2-1). HR—Howard (7th).

Chicago .... 303 011 000—8 12 0
Minnesota .... 020 100 300—6 13 1
Wood, Acosta (7) and Herrmann; Goltz, Campbell (3), Sanders (6), Hands (8), Bane (9) and Mitterwald. W—Wood (20-14). L—Goltz (7-1). HR—Henderson (5th), Bradford (6th).

(First Game)

Boston .... 001 100 000—2 7 2
Cleveland .... 020 102 30x—6 12 4
Pattin, Garman (7) and Fisk; Perry (9-15) and Ellis. L—Pattin (10-12). HR—Miller (2d).

(Second Game)

Boston .... 000 000 101—2 4 1
Cleveland .... 010 122 00x—6 7 1
Culp, Skok (6) and Montgomery; Timmerman (3-3) and Ellis. L—Culp (2-6). HR—Bell (6th).

(First Game)

New York .... 001 001 000—2 6 2
Milwaukee .... 200 113 00x—7 15 0
Peterson (8-11) and Munson; Bell (3-8) and Rodriguez.

(Second Game)

New York .... 010 000 020—3 11 1
Milwaukee .... 200 000 40x—6 7 1
McDowell, Medich (7) and Moses, Lintz, Velazquez (3), Ed Rodriguez (7) and El Rodriguez. W—Velazquez (1-1). L—McDowell (6-3). HR—Scott (12th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Fran. .... 000 200 000—2 8 0
Los Angeles ...... 000 200 04x—6 6 1
Bradley, Sosa (8) and Rader; Messersmith (10-6) and Ferguson. L—Bradley (9-9). HR—Crawford (8th), Garvey (3d).

Atlanta .... 030 000 200—5 8 2
Houston .... 000 220 13x—8 13 0
Niekro, Leon (7), Frisella (8) and Casanova; Reuss, Forsch (7) and Edwards. W—Forsch (9-2). L—Leon (0-2). HR—Casanova (3d), May (16th), Evans (28th).

Montreal .... 002 010 030—6 10 0
New York .... 000 220 000—4 13 2
Caskey, Walker (5), Jarvis (5), Marshall (7) and Boccabella; Sadecki, Parker (5), Capra (9) and Grote. W—Marshall (2-6). L—Sadecki (1-1).

(First Game)

Philadelphia ..... 000 001 100—2 10 3
Pittsburgh .... 010 000 22x—5 7 1
Ruthven, D. Wallace (8), M. Wallace (8) and Boone; Moose, Hernandez (7) and May. W—Hernandez (2-2). L—Ruthven (4-9). HR—Stargell (31st).

(Second Game)

Philadelphia ..... 000 100 100—2 8 0
Pittsburgh .... 012 100 10x—5 10 0
Lersch, M. Wallace (5), Brandon (7) and Ryan, Boone (5); Walker, Lamb (7), R. Hernandez (7), Giusti (8) and Sanguillen. W—Walker (7-8). L—Lersch (3-5). HR—Robertson (13th), Sanguillen (10th), Schmidt (11th).

(First Game)

St. Louis .... 220 000 100—5 9 3
Chicago .... 010 020 000—3 8 2
Murphy, Pena (5), Segui (6) and Simmons; Pappas, Hooton (2), Locker (6), Burris (9) and Hundley, Rudolph (9). W—Pena (2-1). L—Pappas (5-9). HR—Hundley (8th).

(Second Game)

St. Louis .... 002 002 000—4 12 0
Chicago .... 200 000 30x—5 7 1
Folkers, Sprague (7), Hrabosky (7), Pena (7), Granger (8) and McCarver, Simmons (8); Bonham, Laroche (6), Locker (8) and Rudolph. W—Laroche (4-1). L—Folkers (3-2). HR—Carbo (4th), Williams (13th).

(First Game)

Cincinnati .... 010 000 000—1 9 0
San Diego .... 301 030 00x—7 7 0
Nolan, McGlothlin (5), Borbon (7) and Bench; Troedson (5-2) and Kendall. L—Nolan (0-1). HR—Colbert (15th), Roberts (9th).

(Second Game)

Cincinnati .... 000 400 000—4 8 1
San Diego .... 000 000 110—2 5 0
Nelson, Carroll (6) and Plummer; Caldwell, Corkins (8) and Corrales. W—Nelson (3-3). L—Caldwell (3-12).

Defeat Cards in Nightcap

Cubs Rally to Snap Losing Streak

CHICAGO, July 30 (AP).—Billy Williams drove in three runs with a homer and a tie-breaking single in a three-run seventh inning that carried the Chicago Cubs past St. Louis, 5-4, for a split of yesterday's doubleheader.

The Cardinals struck for four runs off Milt Pappas in the first two innings of the opener and relief pitcher Orlando Pena put down a fifth-inning Chicago rally to help preserve the 5-3 victory.

The split kept the Cards 2 1/2 games ahead of Chicago in the National League East as a five-game losing streak ended for the Cubs, who have won only three of their last 17 games.

Ken Rudolph started the second game rally with a two-out walk off Rich Folkers. Carmen Fanzone's pinch single and a walk to Rick Monday loaded the bases. Then José Cardenal greeted reliever Ed Sprague with a two-run single and Williams followed with a single to right to score Monday.

Dodgers 6, Giants 2

At Los Angeles, Willie Crawford drove in three runs with a homer and tie-breaking double in the eighth inning and Steve Garvey added a three-run homer to power Andy Messersmith and the Dodgers to a 6-2 victory over San Francisco.

Crawford's decisive ground-rule double to left followed Bill Buckner's single and Joe Ferguson's walk and knocked out San Francisco starter Tom Bradley.

Garvey then greeted reliever Elias Sosa with his third homer of the season. Messersmith finished with a three-hitter.

Padres 7, 2, Reds 1, 4

Sore-armed Roger Nelson went seven strong innings to help Cincinnati win in San Diego, 4-2, and salvage a split of a doubleheader. The Padres spoiled the 1973 pitching debut of Gary Nolan by scoring three runs on only one hit in the first inning of the opener and went on to defeat the Reds, 7-1.

The Reds staked Nelson, who was unable to pitch from May 28 until July 21, to a 4-0 lead in the fourth inning of the nightcap and he went on to gain his first victory since May 6. He allowed seven hits and one unearned run.

Rangers 3-4, A's 0-7

At Oakland, Sal Bando and Reggie Jackson slammed home runs and Gene Tenace added a two-run single to carry the A's to a 7-5 victory over Texas, giving the A's a split of their doubleheader. Jackie Brown, making his first start of the season, pitched a six-hit shutout and Jim Fregosi and Vic Harris homered to lead the Rangers to a 3-0 victory in the first game.

Jeff Burroughs hit his 16th homer, in the second inning for Texas, but a walk to Jackson and Bando's 19th homer put Oakland on top in the bottom of the second. Doubles by Jim Spencer and Alex Johnson gave the Rangers a third-inning run.

Royals 7,7, Angels 0,6.

Amos Otis hit a game-tying single in the bottom of the 11th inning, then scored on Gail Hopkins's bases-loaded single to carry Kansas City over California, 7-6, for a doubleheader sweep at home. The Royals won the opener, 7-0, on home runs by Otis and Fran Healy, the latter's inside the park, and the six-hit pitching of Al Fitzmorris.

In the second game, Cookie Rojas doubled off Rudy May to start the home 11th and scored on the single by Otis, who took second when left fielder Lee Stanton bobbled the ball. John Mayberry was walked intentionally and Dave Sells replaced May and uncorked a wild pitch that moved the runners up. Lou Piniella was purposely walked to load the bases before Hopkins singled to right.

The homers by Otis and Healy in the first game were both off 15-game winner Bill Singer and highlighted a 12-hit attack.

Tigers 8, Orioles 7

At Baltimore, Frank Howard slammed a three-run homer as Detroit streaked to its fourth straight victory, beating the Orioles, 8-3. Howard belted his second home run in as many nights in the fifth inning to give young righthander Mike Strahler, 4-3, a 6-1 lead. Strahler beat the Orioles for the second time this season and registered his first complete game in seven starts.

Tony Taylor drove in a pair of runs with two singles as the Tigers raked 11 hits off Orioles' rookie Don Hood and reliever Eddie Watt. Detroit now owns five straight victories over the Orioles.

Detroit struck for three runs off Hood in the third inning on a walk and four singles. Taylor, Al Kaline and Willie Horton drove in the runs.

Brewers 7, 6, Yankees 2, 3

George Scott drove in all six runs with a grand slam home run and a bases-loaded single as Milwaukee downed the New York Yankees, 6-3, to sweep their doubleheader at home.

In the first game, Bob Coluccio drove in the winning run with a triple and Dave May and Scott each collected three hits to back up Jerry Bell's eight-hit pitching as the Brewers won, 7-2.

May hit safely in both contests to extend his hitting streak to 23 games, longest in the American League this season. In the second game, Scott drove in the first two Brewers' runs in the first inning with a bases-loaded single. Scott's grand slam, his first in the major leagues, came off Sam McDowell in the seventh.

Monday

Cubs Cut Lead Of Cards to 1½, Defeat Gibson

CHICAGO, July 30 (UPI).—The Chicago Cubs got to Bob Gibson for four singles and three runs in the first inning today and made them stand up for a 3-1 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals behind six-hit pitching by Rick Reuschel and Dave Laroche.

The triumph was Chicago's second in a row over the Cardinals and put them 1 1/2 games behind the division leaders in the National League East.

Gibson, losing for the 10th time against 11 victories, gave up nine hits and had a three-game winning streak broken, while Reuschel, scoring his 11th triumph against eight losses, snapped a personal three-game losing streak. Laroche got the last four outs to earn his fourth save.

The Cardinals' Lou Brock walked to open the game, stole second and scored St. Louis's run on Tim McCarver's single. It was the 600th stolen base in Brock's career, putting him 13th on the all-time list. He was presented with second base after the inning ended.

Rick Monday singled to open the game for the Cubs, advanced on a walk to José Cardenal and scored on Billy Williams' single. Cardenal scored from third on Jim Hickman's infield out. Williams advanced to second on the play and scored on Glenn Beckert's single.

White Sox 9, Twins 1

Buddy Bradford led the White Sox attack, which included four triples and two home runs, as Chicago won in Minnesota, 9-1, behind Stan Bahnsen's eight-hit pitching. Tony Oliva broke Bahnsen's shutout bid by hitting his 10th homer of the year in the eighth. Bahnsen is now 14-10.

Bradford hit a solo homer in the fifth and a run-scoring triple in the sixth. Jim Henderson also had a solo homer in the Chicago eighth.

Cook of Bengals Calls It Quits

WILMINGTON, Ohio, July 30 (UPI).—Cincinnati Bengal quarterback Greg Cook, trying to make a comeback after three shoulder operations, has said he is retiring from football.

Cook, former American Football League Rookie of the Year, told Bengals' coach Paul Brown he was not satisfied with the slow recovery of his arm, and also dissatisfied with the lack of progress he was making.

The Scoreboard

AUTO RACING—At Elkhart Lake, Wis., Brian Redman of England broke South African Jody Scheckter's four-race winning streak in the L-and-M formula 5000 road racing series at Road America. Redman, after winning the second qualifying heat in his Lola-Chevrolet, started on the pole and led all but the first lap, turning back a strong challenge by Scheckter.

Scheckter, who had crashed a month ago at Watkins Glen, N.Y., drove a new Trojan-Chevrolet in the 100-mile race over the four-mile course. Redman averaged 111.585 miles an hour, finishing one and one-half second ahead of Scheckter, the series leader. Redman won $21,250 of the $75,000 purse. Eppie Wietzes of Canada finished third in a Lola-Chevrolet, followed by David Hobbs of England in a Lola-Chevrolet and Bob Brown of England in a Chevron-Chevrolet.

Chris Evert Has An Easy Match

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, Ohio, July 30 (UPI).—Top-seeded Chris Evert routed second-seeded Linda Tuero, 6-0, 6-0, yesterday to win the $25,000 Marie O. Clark memorial tennis tournament.

Only two games went as far as deuce as Miss Evert, the world's fourth-rated women's player, swept past 10th-ranked Miss Tuero.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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importer of Akai stereo equipment, is looking for a sales representative. If you have a working knowledge of stereo and are not opposed to travel, please send a complete resumé with photograph attached to: Mr. George McGlasson, Akai International GmbH, 6079 Buchschlag, am Siebenstein 4, Germany.

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THE AMERICAN SCHOOL of Aberdeen, Craigton Road, Cults, Aberdeen, Scotland, is accepting applications for the following teaching positions for September, 1973. Maths, Science, Spanish, Librarian, Girls Physical Education, 5th Grade—or any combination of the above—men/married couples preferred.

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SYSTEMS ANALYST, English, 35, 10 years experience large-scale real-time system, fluent French, German, seeks interesting position with medium, to large-scale project Continental Europe. Write to: Box 10,642, Herald, Paris.

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Art Buchwald

Sitting on the Tapes

WASHINGTON.—"Ron, have you seen my tapes?"

"You're *sitting* on them, Mr. President."

"Oh yes, I forgot. No one is going to get these tapes, Ron. I want to make that perfectly clear."



Buchwald

"I know that, Mr. President. But *you've* been sitting on them for three days, don't you think you ought to get some sleep? We could put the tapes in a safe."

"I'm not going to let them out of my sight. They would love to have me go to bed and leave my tapes in my safe."

"They?"

"All of *them* out there who are trying to get me, Ron, do you know they're trying to hang me with my own tapes? Well, I have a big surprise for them. *I've heard these tapes and I'm* innocent. But they'll never hear them. For the rest of their lives they'll always wonder what was on them."

"That's true, Sir. But you can't keep sitting on the tapes *for the rest of your administration.* Why don't you give them to someone you trust to safeguard them for you?"

* * *

"Ron, I learned a long, long time ago that you can't trust *anybody.* That's why I made all these tapes. Now they can't say they told me one thing when they told me another. I've got them, Ron, and they know I've got them."

"But most of the people you bugged, Mr. President, were those who worked for you."

"What about the March of Dimes child? The Maid of Cotton? What about the Boy Scouts of America when they came to the White House? I'm sitting on it all, Ron. That's what's driving *them* nuts."

"Aren't you uncomfortable sitting on them day and night?"

"No, Ron, and do you know why? Because I'm sitting on history. *When future presidents sit* on these tapes they're going to say, 'God bless Richard Nixon for not giving them to the Senate Watergate committee.'"

"All the same, Sir, the Secret Service has assured me any time you want to give up the tapes, they will make certain that no one gets them."

"Ron, I have only 903 days as President of the United States, and do you know what I'm going to do with that time?"

"No, sir."

"I'm going to sit on these tapes."

"That's wonderful, Mr. President."

* * *

"They can threaten me—they can subpoena me—they can even impeach me, but they're not going to get one spool."

"*You're a real Profile in Courage,* Mr. President."

"Now I know there are some people who are going to say, 'Tricky Dick is up to his dirty tricks'—and I know there are some people who are going to ask, '*if he's innocent why doesn't* he turn the tapes over to Cox?' —and I know others are going to say I doctored the tapes.

"But when I took this office in 1968 I vowed I would never do the easy thing, the popular thing, the political thing. Ron, the toughest decision I ever had to *make was whether I would tape* some of the people all of the time, or all of the people some of the time. It was only when I talked with Butterfield that I found out I could tape all of the people all of the time. It was probably the greatest day of my life."

"You sure you don't want to go to bed, Mr. President?"

"No, Ron, I think I'll just stay here and relax with this tape of the John Connally Concerto in F Sharp Minor."

Gas Strike in Italy

ROME, July 30 (AP).—A three-day nationwide strike by gas station operators went into its second day today as Italians began a mammoth vacation exodus. The strike came after a shortage of gasoline had already closed down many filling stations. Oil companies have been cutting supplies to force the government into either increasing gasoline prices, or reducing the wholesale tax burden. The strike by filling station operators is to last until 0500 GMT Wednesday. It was called to protest the reduction of supplies by oil companies.

Ben Grauer Signs Off From NBC

By Richard F. Shepard

NEW YORK (NYT).—Ben Grauer began announcing for the National Broadcasting Company in 1930, when radio staffers wore tuxedos for evening shows because they were going into the American home, unseen but heard.

Mr. Grauer, having reached the age of 65, at which point personnel policies insist *that enough is enough, is leaving the network* during a period when television newsmen, visible as well as audible, come into the home in shirt-sleeves and cracker-barrel informality.

"I go back to the day when there was a sense of dignity of entering the American home," said Mr. Grauer the other day, as he was cleaning out the desk that he formally left at the beginning of the month. "Then, the American Academy of Dramatic Arts gave diction medals, and the good announcer had a sanitized, elegant delivery. Then gradually this broke down with a new emphasis on appearing as human beings."

No Laments

This contrast was noted in no particular terms of distress. Having grown up in change, Mr. Grauer does not lament the things that were or might have been.

During his 43 years on the air, with some time off for sleeping and seeing his family and pursuing a bibliophile passion, Mr. Grauer covered most of the political conventions, the burning of the cruise ship Morro Castle in 1934 (he scored a beat *when he grabbed a survivor just* washed ashore and interviewed him as both were jammed into a telephone booth), all sorts of disasters and triumphs and, as announcer, such 1930s and 1940s favorites as the Arturo Toscanini radio concerts and Kay Kyser's "College of Musical Knowledge."

He developed with broadcasting, and small wonder that so many things he did were as much "firsts" for broadcasting as for himself.

"I've had more than 40 years in which America grew up," he said. "I sensed the innocence that was in the land, even during the Depression and World War II. World events made us aware, and they have been driven home by TV. This is a totally different kind of world."

Having placed his career in historical



The New York Times.

Ben Grauer at the microphone.

perspective, Mr. Grauer, who scarcely looks like a man about to turn in his washroom key, got down to the nuts and bolts of now and then. After all, he was not only a standard radio fixture but also an advance man of sorts for TV, for which he and John Cameron Swayze did the first convention coverage in 1948.

"We were a novelty there," he recalled: "I noticed once that Thomas E. Dewey looked 'beardy' and I whipped out a stick of make-up and put it on him. One of his aides objected, saying that he'd look too feminine with makeup. Times have changed."

"TV has enormously increased the impact of the electronic journalist," he continued. "His power is far greater than what the broadcast journalist had 40 years ago.

"In the 1930s, 40s, even the 50s, you had nightly commentators with 15-minute newscasts giving their editorial views, such as H. V. Kaltenborn, Raymond Gram Swing, Quincy Howe, Boake Carter."

Although he allows that expressing a preference for radio or TV is not unlike saying one would rather drink red wine *than white wine, his affection for radio is* undisguised.

"In radio, particularly on a breaking story, it's all in a reporter's hands," he said. "You decided the mental picture the audience was going to get, and you could give your own emphases and playdowns. I worked with *just* a legman and an engineer.

Cutlines

"Today, a film crew or live production unit has 30, 40 or 50 men, and the picture leads you. If the director punches up picture A, you have to speak of picture A. More like writing cutlines for a picture in the newspaper."

Mr. Grauer took a well-modulated breath and forged on: "In radio, the reporter had to keep a constant barrage of words going, partly from the excitement of the thing, partly from the need to fill. That's what they used to call 'the magic of radio.' The voices were orotund and stentorian. The keynote now is to be a regular guy."

Only last year, Mr. Grauer and John Daly shared a Peabody award for broadcasting virtuosity for the job they did in covering the conventions and the election for the Voice of America. It was a bit different from the sort of coverage Mr. Grauer had been accustomed to giving directly from source material.

"We sat in a room and, courtesy of the three networks, took their feeds," he said. "There were three tubes burning in front of us. John would be looking at one thing, I at another, and we'd decide whose was of more urgency and go on the air with it. It had all the flexibility of radio reporting."

Although Mr. Grauer has vacated NBC, *he is by no means about to remove his* voice from the public. He has been doing and plans now to intensify a TV series for the Voice of America. It's called "New York, New York, With Ben Grauer."

As an experienced interviewer, he knows that he should project America abroad through his guests, whose names run the breadth of the nation from Harold Prince and Michael Burke to Russell Lynes and Truman Capote.

"It's beamed all over the world," Mr. Grauer said, disclosing that he is about to embark for Europe on vacation. "Just do not get the idea across that I am retiring."

PEOPLE: *Led Zeppelin Manager Makes Police Report*

The manager of the British rock group Led Zeppelin told police Sunday that more than $200,000 in concert receipts was missing from the group's safety deposit box at the Drake Hotel in New York. Police said manager Richard Cole told them Sunday that he had last looked at the box, where the money was sealed in several envelopes, early Sunday morning. Some $203,800 from four concerts at Madison Square Garden was missing, Cole told them. Detectives said that only Cole and a desk clerk, Robert Roy, were supposed to have access to the safety deposit box. There was no indication of forced entry, they said.

* * *

Princess Caroline, 16, daughter of Prince Rainier and Princess Grace, is going to her first full-fledged ball Saturday night—the 25th annual Red Cross Gala in Monte Carlo.

And speaking of Monaco, the announcement that bare-front sunbathers had received official blessing there is apparently untrue. **Prince Louis de Polignac**, president of the Société des Bains de Mer, says it's a damned-if-we-do, damned-if-we-don't situation and will probably stay that way unless some bare-breasted bather tries walking into a restaurant or strolling about the pool.

* * *

A Swedish newspaper says that the next director of the Stockholm Philharmonic will be the Soviet conductor **Gennady Rozhdestvensky**, 41, said to be the first orchestra director who has accepted or received permission to lead an orchestra on a regular basis outside the Eastern bloc. He is presently conductor of the Soviet Radio and Television Symphony. The Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter says that he will take up his new post on July 1, 1975, succeeding **Antal Dorati**. Rozhdestvensky will make two 20-day trips a year to Stockholm in the fall and in the spring, according to Dagens Nyheter.

* * *

RUNNING OUT OF NAMES:—**Mr. and Mrs. Georg Mühlburger** of Lienz, Austria, whose *20th child* was born last week. Mrs. Mühlburger, 42, is said to hold the unofficial Austrian record for children—she has seven boys and 13 girls.

* * *

OVEREXPOSED: Olympic swimming star **Mark Spitz**, who won't be making many more com-



Mark Spitz

mercials for milk. Spitz announced through a spokesman that he was phasing out his $30,000-a-year contract with the California Milk Advisory Board because of oversaturation. A spokesman for the board said that the decision was made by the board and not Spitz. "Our plans for some time were that we weren't going to renew him," the spokesman said. A major consideration was the fact that Spitz appeared in numerous commercials in California—for electric shavers, swimming pools and swimming goggles and masks.

* * *

Crown Prince Khalid, brother of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, has returned to the Cleveland (Ohio) Clinic for a routine checkup. Prince Khalid, in his 60s, underwent heart surgery at the clinic last year.

* * *

The first woman commissioner of the United States Court of Claims will be **Charlotte Murphy**, 45, who has worked on tax cases for the Internal Revenue Service since 1960. She will be sworn in on Aug. 5 in Washington. There are 15 commissioners on the court; they serve as trial judges and get $36,000 a year.

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